PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

No. 54,813.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10899
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9421
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	8610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10 888	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Febry.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 598 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN & AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain	Date.
MASSILLIA	509	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SUNDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 16th Aug.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.M.*
BULIMBA	2,310	Mon. 30th Aug.	3 p.m.	V. M. & D.**
KOLA	1,105	Thur. 2nd Sept.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	7,171	Fri. 3rd Sept.	6a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Rangrole and Dwarka,
Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,289 tons, sailing on or about 28th Aug.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on Monday, 30th Aug. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,105 tons, on Thursday 2nd Sept. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th August, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	5,085	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	10th Sept. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LOMBARDIA	5,000	Fileti	16th Sept. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909.
Duca. BALDUINO	4,680	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 195
Return tickets available two years	„ 905 *	575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 823; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,500	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT;

No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:

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BOMBAY.

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Reputable
FURNITURE DEALERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
ON
SALE AND HIRE.
At Moderate Rates.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Bought up at good prices
from Gentlemen going Home.
No. 36, Furniture Bazaar, Chukla,
near Crawford Market.

KARIM MOOLJI & CO.

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CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prespective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting interest and dividends when due.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Henekong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS. Subjective yield of View 40 deg.

No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36×
No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×
No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×

GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.

These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form.

Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Power 8×, weight 10½ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.
Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5.

Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses.
Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.

Field, Marine or Theatre.
Price Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FERNET-BRANCA

NOW TO BE HAD AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FERNET-BRANCA is the most hygienic of bitters, and is specially recommended in cases of intermittent fevers and indigestion.

These qualities alone are sufficient to justify the universal renown acquired for many years past by this product which is without rival, and to get it adopted by all families and constantly kept by them.

FERNET-BRANCA stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, quenches the thirst, and has the special property of removing lassitude and strengthening the intestines.

On account of the beneficial action which **FERNET-BRANCA** exercises upon all the organism, it is principally recommended to people subject to irregularities of the stomach, dizziness or vertigo, and sick headaches caused by imperfect digestion. It is a powerful remedy against melancholia and spleen, and invaluable to the overwrought business man.

FERNET-BRANCA is taken pure or mixed with Soda Water, Vermouth, Wine or Coffee.

Price per large bottle, Rs. 3-12.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

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ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

36,300 miles without a hitch
ON BRITISH

Dunlops

Mr. C. Friswell, of Friswell (1906), Limited, 1, Albany Street, N.W., wrote on June 14th, 1909, as follows: "With reference to the fleet of 6-cylinder 'Standard' cars that were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Press Conference, we are pleased to tell you that although an aggregate of 21,300 miles has been completed, there has not been a single hitch of any description with the Dunlop tyres."

On June 18th, Messrs. Friswell stated that "the 'Standard' cars had completed a further aggregate of 15,000 miles, making a grand total of 36,300 miles, without the slightest trouble whatever."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

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POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 823
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 1230.

Suit No. 523 of 1900.

MAHOMED CASSUM CURTEY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 85 Ali Omar Street, outside the Fort. — Appellant and Plaintiff.

VS

ZAHIRUDDIN ALIAS BABOO MIYA PATHAN, also Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort in 2nd Dan Tod Street ..... — Respondent and Defendant.

WHEREAS IN PURSUANCE of a WARRANT of SALE of immovable property, dated the 7th day of July, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the Appellant abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of Fatmabai, the widow, Khadizabai, the daughter, Mahomed Ali Pathan, Gulam Mohidin Pathan, and Mahomed Ismail Pathan, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Zahirruddin Pathan in the following properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the Fazandari ground, of which ground Fakruddin Gan Kathekar is Fazindar, situate lying and being on the West side of Jackeria Masjid on Dan Tod Street in the Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 428-32 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards West by Halalkhore cess, on or towards the North by a house belonging to Memon Nathu Sadha, on or towards the South by a house belonging to Memon Sadha and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under No. 3724 and Street Nos. 428-32 and are now in the occupation of the settler and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at or near the Harris Road in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabout, registered in the books of the Municipality under E. Ward No. 4431 (1) and Street No. 292 and bounded on or towards the North by land of Raghunath Narayen Khate, on or towards the South by the land of Muncherji Cavasji Davar, on or towards the East by the Harris Road and on or towards the West by the land of Rustom Ardeshir and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

THIRDLY :—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing upon the Government ground situate at Ali Omer Street on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 952 and 952, New No. 8123, Old Survey No. 1187 and New Survey No. 824 and in the books of the Municipality under C Ward No. 6084, Street Nos. 168, 165, 167 containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and fifty feet and three-fourth feet in length, be the same, little more or less and bounded on the East by a Halalkhore passage, on the West by the said Ali Omer Street, on the North by the house of Mahomed Ibrahim Khalik, and on the South by the house of Ghate Ballaji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

FOURTHLY :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Shaikh Buran Commandant Street in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old No. 1963, New No. 8701, Old Survey No. 2260 and New Survey No. 3716, and the books of the Municipality under E Ward No. 51, Street No. 23-27 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public passage for sweepers, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Buran Commandant Street, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage abutting on the house of Kharwa Oara Fakira, and on or towards the South by a piece of vacant ground of Omer Ludha and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

FIFTHLY :—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with hereditaments and premises standing thereon situates lying and being on the South side of Nizampura Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 146-147, New No. 7464, Old Survey No. 1524, New Survey No. 953 and in the books of the Municipality under C Ward No. 6431 Street No. 22 and bounded on the East by the vacant land of Sulaman bin Fakir Shaikh Lagde, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the said Nizampura Street and on the South by the house of Abdul Rahiman bin Mahomed Salley Jhutani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

SIXTHLY :—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate lying and being at Masjid Cross Lane, on the South side of the said Nizampura Street in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-three and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 142, 142, New No. 7457, Old Survey No. 1/1524 and New Survey No. 983 with a hut standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6403 and Street No. 49 and bounded on the East by the house of Bai Busabibi, on the West by the house of Bai Mariambibi, on the North by the said Nizampura Street and on the South by the compound of Abdul Rahiman Mahomed Salley and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece of Fasandari land situate on the South side of Serenti Road in Mahim in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 feet in length and 30 feet in breath, together with the buildings and dwelling-houses erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5403 and Street No. 1 and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond it partly by the house of Natha Valji and partly by the house of Mangala Pandu, on the West by the property of Cassum Nathu, on the South by the property of Balgovind Hargowan, and on the North by the said Seventi Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1710, Old Survey No. 826 and New Survey No. 150 with the tenement, messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3189, Street No. 22 and bounded on the East by the Kolbhat Lane, on the West by the house of Ismail Habib belonging to the Masjid, on the North by firewood warehouse and on the South by the house of Dr. Pallanji Burjorji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the settler.

NINTHLY.—All that piece of land with a Fish Bazar and certain messuage or firewood warehouse and other shops standing thereon and a piece of vacant ground annexed thereto situate on the East side of the Breach Candy Road or Palav Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the Parsi Mohalla, on the West by the Palav or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the North by dwellinghouse and vacant ground belonging to Gagannath Shanker Sett and on the South by a house belonging to Avabai widow and which said land measured the West thereof fronting or abutting on the Breach Candy Road 14 feet and in breadth on the South side 66 feet and 9 inches and on the North side 81 feet and 8 inches or thereabouts entered in the Book of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 11 and which said messuages, are assessed under No. 485.

TENTHLY.—The right, title, interest, viz., half share of the settler in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Breach Candy Road or Palav Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay admeasuring square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2011 and Street Nos. 176-181 and 185 and bounded on the East by a gully, on the West by the said Palav Road, on the North by the house of Dhunjisha Darasha and on the South by the property of Shahbuabibi.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 25th day of September, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verifying by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1909.

J. B. KANGA,
Ag: Asst. Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT HENRY ALLIX STUDDY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of Lieutenant HENRY ALLIX STUDDY of the 34th Poona Horse, who died in Poona on the 24th August, 1909, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned before the 23rd October, 1909, at the expiration of which date the Undersigned will hand the assets of the Estate of the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

C. M. DUCAT, COLONEL,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
Estate, Lieut H. A. STUDDY, deceased.
Aurangabad, 28th August 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and Erection of Steel Stanchions, Beams, Joists, and Roof Trusses in connection with the additions to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Plans and particulars can be obtained from the undersigned during Office hours on and after TUESDAY next the 31st inst., on payment of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen).

CHARLES F. STEVENS & COMPANY,
Architects,
King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KONDOO MAHADEV PHATAK of Gwalior, Member of the Court of Wards at Gwalior and guardian of the estate of RAJ RAJENDRA MALOJI RAO NARSIRSIRAO RAMCHANDRA SHITOLE DESHMUKH RUSTOM JUNG BAHADUR duly appointed Guardian of the said minor by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by a Judge's order, dated 24th June, 1909, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with the bungalow and chawls, stables, cookrooms, and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Arthur Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,478 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 320, 340, 522, 523, 527 and 544, New Nos. A 13839, 13842, A 14031 14032 and 14038, Old Survey Nos. 447, 448 and 449 and New Survey Nos. 1 A 3405, 1 B 3403 and 3404 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3868, 3869 (1). 3869 (2), 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874 and 3875 Street Nos. 9 to 11, 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the batty ground of Hormusjee Muncherji Cama, on or towards the South by the property of Vithaldas Pranjivandas, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by the said Arthur Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

WADIA, GHANDY and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Oriental Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th August 1909.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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"AN EVENING OF STORY AND SONG"
WILL BE GIVEN BY
Mr. FRANK CLARK
IN THE
Y. W. C. A. HALL, FORT
ON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2ND,
at 9-15 p. m.

The story of Sacred and Secular Songs will be interspersed with the following vocal selections :—

Slave Song ....." My Old Kentucky Home" ... .
Mrs. Clifford, Miss E. Hartle, Mr. A. G. Green, Mr. H. A. Dennis.
Sacred Song ....."Nearer, my God, to Thee" .....Mr. H. A. Dennis.
Patriotic Song ..."There's a Land"..Mr. Frank Clark.
Love Song ....." I arise from dreams of thee"...Mr. Howard Jomfort.
Scottish Song....." The Bonnie Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond" .....Miss Olga Yamalee.
Descriptive Song.." The Sands o' Dee".....Mrs. Dart.
English Song ....." Home, Sweet Home" .....Miss Griffiths.
Indian Song ....." The Temple Bells" .....Mrs. Rhenius.

Tickets : Reserved and numbered, Rs. 1 (Plan at the Y. W. C. A.) ; Second seats, Annas 8.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Matebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jahangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) the following :—

By order of Bai Amrat, widow of the mortgagee, Sha Maneckchand Hirachand, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Aimai Shapoorji Narielwalla.

1 Pair ear drops set with diamonds.
1 Pair pearl bangles.
1 pearl necklace.
1 pearl brooch.
1 diamond and ruby hoop ring.
1 ruby ring.
1 brilliant.

On account of the concerned—

5 cases each 25 doz. Cologne water.
21 tins each 28lbs. Valentia Raisons.
3 casks walnuts.

On account of the Makers—

3 cases 18,000 cigars consisting of Torpedos, Sultans, Javas, Planters, Nobles, Five Minutes and Havanahs.

On account of the concerned—

50 Pairs boots and shoes kid, calf and brown leather.

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Sale of Valuable Vacant and Hilly Pieces of Land at Worli, Out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 397 of 1902.

Ramchunder Waman ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Vasoodeo Waman and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made in the above Suit on the 26th day of March, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the following day and time.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 16th day of September, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All the lots will be sold in one lot and the Sale will be held at the Lot No. 1 premises.

1. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being a moiety of the batty field called or known by the name of Goocha Bhag situate "at Worli without" the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,390 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12317 part of New Survey No. 2/3059 and bounded on or towards the East by the batty field of Loojoobai widow, on or towards the West by the moiety of Ramchandra Waman, and on or towards the South by the batty ground of Francis Kineco.

2. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Pension and tax tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Diwanshi Khar situate "at Worli without" the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/5196, and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Readmoney, on or towards the south by the batty ground of Bhikhoo Pandurang, on or towards the East by the batty ground of Ramchandra Rattanji and on or towards the West by Batty ground of Jambukar Malee.

3. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Marachi Chirotee situate "at Worli without" the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Collector's New No. 12191, New Survey No. 5/3097 and bounded on or towards the North, South and West by the batty ground of Bhasker Jagganath and on or towards the East by the batty ground of Jeram Govindji.

4. All that piece or parcel of New Salt Batty ground of Foras tenure being a moiety of the batty field called or known by the name of Babul Ganesh vala Khachar situate at Worli wihont the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,651 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 12783 and 12199, and New Survey No. 1-3098 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Khushal Jagganath, on or towards the East by the moiety of Ramchandra Waman and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Raghunath Damodar.

5. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Maracha Bhag, situate at Worli without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2011 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 12095 and 12797 and New Survey Nos. 2-3100 and 3-3101 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Raghunath Damodar, on or towards the South and West by the batty ground of Khushal Jagganath and on or towards the East by the batty ground of Gopal Janardhan.

6. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Pension and tax tenure, being the batty field called or known by the name of Jagoo Habaji vala Khachar, situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1071 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6/3161 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Bhasker Worlikar, on or towards the East by the batty ground of Bhaskar Jagganath, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Ganpat Janardhan, and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Ganpat Janardhan and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai.

7. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Atiachi Khar situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 719 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12191, New Survey No. 6/3107 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Bhaskar Jagganath, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Laxman Manockji and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Ganpat Janardhan and Khushal Sadashiv.

8. All that piece or parcel of New salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Simiacha Bhag, situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1735 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12095, New Survey Nos. 4 and 7/3108 and bounded on or towards the East by the batty ground of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Anant Dadoba, and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Laxman Manockji.

9. All those two pieces or parcels of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty fields called or known by the name of Khaliachi Khachar and Tadachi Chir, situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308 and 1,797 square yards or thereabouts respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12225 and New Survey No. 3/3120 and bounded on or towards the North, South and East by the batty ground of Damodar Lakhmidas Mills and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Khushal Sadashiv.

10. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hill or donger known as the Chokhandy Donger situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 3/3000 and bounded on or towards the North and West by the hilly ground of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai, on or towards the South by the hilly ground of Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the hilly ground of Readymoney.

11. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hill or donger known as Condicha Donger situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3633 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-3318 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the hilly ground of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, on or towards the South by the hilly ground of Varjivandas Madhavdas and Janardhan Gopal and on or towards the West by hilly ground belonging to charity.

12. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hill or donger known as the Balathi Donger, situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,316 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2-3302 and bounded on or towards the North by the hilly ground of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the East and South by a passage and the hilly ground of Cowasji Ghadiali and on or towards the West by the hilly ground of Vithoba Harichandra.

13. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hill or donger known as the Darad Donger situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,378 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1-3332 and bounded on or towards the North by the hilly ground of Varjivandas Madhavdas, on or towards the East by the hilly ground of Jairam Govindji, on or towards the South by the hill grounds of Sir Mangaldas Nath

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Oceana, 3,607 tons, Captain H Hide, sailed on Saturday for London, etc with a general cargo and passengers,

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh, etc., via Karachi, with a general cargo, 17 cases opium and 1 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain H G Muir, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs. Crerar Ludley Nusserwanji, Malcolm, Dinshaw, Read Bain, Miss Berrell and 120 deck passengers.

The s.s. "Mozaffari," of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, under the command of Captain J. L. Melony, F. R. G. S., which left Bombay on the 25th instant for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and deck passengers, put back from sea, owing to her pumps being broken. After making good the damage she will resume her voyage on Monday and proceed to her destination.

The Commerce of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 27th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 28.

Becumana.....2656 McClelland ...W & A Graham & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hains .....Bo & H S N Co
Bullmba .....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
Blue Cross.....1929 Storm.....The Captain
Benga .....1899 Reid .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Dalhousie.....3031 Pearson .....W & A Graham
Gerd .....750 Anderson.....F F Campbell & Co
Loodiana.....2124 [illegible].....M M & Co
Linga.....957 Cuthbush .....M M & Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Moloney ...Zbar, &c...30-8 B & P S N Co
Madura .....1273 Bishop...(B I Dock) .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Geddie ...Jeddah 26-8 B & P S N Co
Shah Nasir...2555 Revill...P & O Dock...B & H S N Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
S Kiltin	2257	Wilson	Middlesborough	4-9	W & A G & Co
C&E City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	L'pool via K'chi	31-8	K Nixon & Co
H Pracsident	2084	Mielalbaner	Zanzibar	2-9	A Strandes
K Dido	3127	Ranton	Hull	2-9	J Finlay & Co Ld
L Islami	3489	Hannah	Jeddah 2-9		B & P S N Co
P Warturm	3127	Schmidt	K'chi	30-8	W & A Graham & Co
Q Naseri	911	LeMiere	Gulf	5-9	B & P S N Co
HWPD					
Courland	760	Ebrahim	(Repairing)		Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'gcar	1-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	4-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Punani	552	Hossein	B nagar	1-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	K'chi	31-8	Bo S N Co Ld
MWDD					
Matrigraf	2228	Flum	Jeddah	2-9	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Oronsay .....2416 Anderson...Antwerp.....4-9 and Hamburg...T Morrison & Co
6 Strathearn.....2845 Durdin .....Dunkirk.....31-8 W & A Graham & Co
7 King Robert...2514 Rattray.....N F ...J Finlay & Co Ld
8 Trieste...3203 Clinak ...Trieste ...1-9 A L S N Co
9 China...3963 Maclachlan...A'werp 30-8 M M & Co
10&11 Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai...19 P & O Co
13 Persia...4198 Haughton...London.. 25-9 P & O Co
15 Barbarigo...2821 Giacopello.....Calcutta 29-8 Florio & R S N Co
16 Budrie...1618...Collinsono...N-F...G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Pushack
	Linga s	Cuthbush	Karachi, Aug 27
29	Kola	Ramage	Busieh, Aug 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Moshtari s	Primrose	Busreh, &s
	Oceana s	Hide	London
29	Loodiana s	Muir	Calcutta, &s

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Persia, for London.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
22	Clan Cumming	Coast
22	Blake	Calcutta
24	Norfolk	Calcutta
24	Marienfels	Antwerp
25	Thongwa	Straits
26	Overdale	London
26	Clan Farquhar	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Bombay arrived at Colombo this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS,—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Glasgow s—10 bales rags, P Bhimji.
FOR PORTSAID (for orders)
Strathearn s—17,696 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Trieste s—9 bales goat hair, H A H Johar.
FOR LEITH.
Killin s—4,000 cwts mussoor, and 16,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Dido s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; and 690 bales cotton, 240 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
FOR ANTWERP.
Unina s—134 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Oronsay s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.
FOR HAMBURG.
Oronsay s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey 1,015 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.,
FOR TRIESTE.
Trieste s—188 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR TRILUSANDE.
Trieste s—56 cwts olibansum, N M Pohawala.
FOR DUNKIRK.
City of Glasgow s—600 cwts gum, Jafferbhoy.
Strathearn s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Lalooobhoy ; 105 cwt gums T Nursey.
FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s—10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 14 cases gold stone, C J Karanjia : 214 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 80 cwt, kismiss D N Shroff ; 3 cwts genda horns, R Gerdhariai : 15 cases condiments, Manockje Poonjesji and Sons.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—27 chests opium, G Shobhagmul ; 1 1-2 chest opium, C Bomouji and Co ; 19 chests opium, Sasson J David and Co; 75 bales twist, C Bhowsaidas.
FOR KOBE.
Delta s—500 bales cotton, G Dasa and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 27TH AUG. 09.] [BOMBAY, 28TH AUG. 09,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4		1-16
3 do. Rentes	98 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		1-16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	un	chgd
Silver in New York	51 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·42	1/2	
do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since	1st April,
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1-8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz).....	77/9	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Mail.—The Bombay Mail of 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi on yesterday afternoon.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 10,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Fair demand, Steady.
Futures ... ... Firm,
East Indian ... ... Quiet,
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Imports ... ... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·73—05
Egyptian F, G, F, Brown ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
*Called 5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·55	6·51	6·49	6·48
—03	—02	—02	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·48	6·48	6·47	6·47	6·47
—02	—02	—03	—02	—02

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 11,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 8,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·38+09 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on receipts running below expectations.
Do. do. Dec. 12·42+12 }
New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·37+12
Do. do. Dec. 12·37+12
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 1,990 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 35,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain 2,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent 22,000 "
Do. do. to Japan ... nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 178,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports 76,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 5 10-32
F.G.F Tinnevelly C. I. F. Liverpool ... ... d. 5 3-4
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 4 27-32
Coconadas Ginned—C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 5

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 2-8—July-August —London—Done.
Red Karachi—C.I.F. 40 1-4—July-Aug.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—35 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Value —Easier.
Barletto Russa 62½lbs.—40 Aug.—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 48 3-4—August.-Sept. —Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 3s. 3d.—Nominal.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£70	
Yellow Metal	6d.	
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	£ 5 12	6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 10 15	0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India	£ 5 8	9

Arrivals :—
"Griqua," E. F. Ferdinand."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [28TH AUG. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 7,500	Marseilles London	Hongkong Bank
218 Bars Silver...	3,32,559		
207 Bars Silver..	3,82,594	London	International Bank
44 Bars Silver ..	77,163	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovs	3,615	Aden	A K Hasanally Vasi & Co
Gold Coins ...	8,761		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 26th Aug. 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	24	28,080
B, B. & C.I. Railway	45	51,037

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July
Money :—
Money continues easy. 2 1-2 per cent. per annum at the outside could be obtained from the Banks for deposit for 3 months fixed.
Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is steady. Bales opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-d. for T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. Bank demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Being Saturday, very little business was done. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 3-4

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 95 for cash as well as 31st August delivery, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. At the close there were buyers at 95. The difference between the first and second settlements which was 3-16 per cent. up till yesterday in favour of a seller for the first settlement widened to 1-4 per cent. as there were many sellers for the latter delivery. The Calcutta market opened at 95 for cash and 94 13-16 forward delivery in a month, and closed thereat.
We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95-0 } Buyers.
1st Settlement... " 95-0 }
2nd Settlement " 94-12
Bullion :—
Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday at 23 13-16 for spot as well as forward delivery in 2 months. Reuter reports the closing tone of the market as dull. Private telegrams etated that the market closed weak, with sellers at fixed quotations. The New York price was unaltered at 51 5-8. Our local market opened at 60-13, ex-duty, for ready as well as September delivery, improved to 61-0, but soon re-acted to 60-13. The October settlement kept one anna higher. A fair business has been done to-day. The decline was due to the reported sales by a Bank.
Bar Gold is unchonged as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver as Duty—Ready	60	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened steadier, owing to the better advices from America, and prices were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. A moderate business has been done in Bengals, Khandeish and Oomras, both exporters and Mills being buyers, and at the close the market is steady at our quotations.
Ready cotton is firm, the available stocks being very small. Exporters and Mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	2 6·7	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	263	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptl ...	246	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Palgaon	239	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	235 1/2	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	225 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	223	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	217 1-2	" "
Fine, M. G. Khandeish ...	224 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	217 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	222-4	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	235-7	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	202 1-2	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 "
Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·53	3·5 4	6·52	6·51
		+03	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·51	6·51	6·50	6·50	6·50
		+03		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 7 6 B. T.
September ... Rs. 9 0 6 R. T.
April-May ... Rs. 8 4 0 R. T.
Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 7 0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 8 0 "
Brown Delhi, April-May ... " 7 3 0 R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore " ... " 7 9 0 R. T.
Gingellyseed :—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 43 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
White Khandeish... " 48 8 0 Oct.-Nov.
White Havri ... " 43 0 0 "
Tone,—Easier.
Poppyseed :—
September-Oct. ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 12 0
September... ... ... Rs. 6 14 6 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.
Cottonseed :—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mowrasseed :—
September ... ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.
Tone,—Quiet,
WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—
White Delhi, Sept. ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ... " 5 8 6 "
White Pessi 85 p.c Sept. ... " 6 2 0 "
" " April-May ... " 5 13 6 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,455	
India	66	
Indian Specie	53	
Mills :—		
Crescent	98 3-4	
David	4183-4	
Kohinoor	730	
Manockji Petit	3,440	
New Great Eastern	202 1-2	
Phoenix	82 1-2	
Miscellaneous—		
Badham Pile & Co	129	
Bamankua Manganese	8	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co, Ordinary	94	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	355	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,142 1-2	
Treacher and Co	582 1/2	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	590	
Tapti-Valley	425	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	147	bales.
Wheat	1,775	cwts.
Linseed	1,236	"
Rapeseed	223	"
Gingellyseed	293	"
Poppyseed...	760	"
Groundnuts	20	"
Castorseed	2,262	"
Rice	22	"
Myrabollams	462	"
Cottonseed...	507	"
Mowrasseed...	5,915	"
Gram	351	"
Joowar	109	"
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 1/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	98 1-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/16
Do. in New York	51 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 2/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/9	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 25-32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Quiet- teady
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 9,000 bales
Imports ... ... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·32+07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.
*4,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·51	6·56	6·51	6·53	6·53
+06	+05	+05	+05	+05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
6·53	6·53	6·53	6·52	
+05	+06	+06	+05	

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... Nil.
Do. to Continent... ... ... 2,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·90+05
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·42+04 } Advanced on bullish week-end figures and on favourable cables
Do. do. Dec. 12·44+03 }
New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·35—02
Do. do. Dec. 12·36—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
COTTON,—
Cotton Total Visible Supply... ... 1,699,000 Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian 111,000 "
" Quantity in Sight... ... 13,710,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	59,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	..... "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	52,000 "
"	Actual Exports	12,000 "
"	Week's Imports	34,000 "
"	Stock	850,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	100 "
"	Sold on Speculation	.....
"	Sold for Exportation	100
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,600 "
"	Actual Exports	1,800 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	7,000 "
Afloat	American	10,000 "
"	Indian	16,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—40 1/2—Aug.-Sept.—London —Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs.—39 3/4 Aug.-Sept. Value. Quiet but Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 2-4 Sept.-Oct. Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-2 aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent.—ex-ship —44 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 39 3-4—August.-Sept.—Antwerp—Value.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—46 1-4—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber—3/8—Value.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £70 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.
BAR IRON—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp £4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 o/o F. O. B. Liverpool... £10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net £5 8 9

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 24th Aug., 1909, as compared with the statement of 17th Aug. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 17. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 24. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,38,65,112	14	4	1,57,64,588	3	4
Other Deposits, &c	19,07,00,808	5	3	19,10,47,200	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,70,461	1	7	8,07,450	6	5
Sundries	11,60,972	6	6	11,85,527	1	7
Rs ..	24,33,97,354	11	8	24,56,04,766	9	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,69,29,432	0	0	2,77,16,960	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	63,70,333	0	0	63,12,089	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,63,98,582	9	7	3,68,16,692	1	7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,00,97,225	13	6	4,06,36,838	4	8
Bills discounted, &c	2,29,67,157	9	5	2,31,50,205	1	9
Balances with other Banks ...	30,74,451	15	5	33,05,237	4	1
Bullion	3,830	12	8	3,830	12	0
Dead Stock.....	20,31,112	3	0	20,34,205	14	5
Stamps	14,773	9	9	14,756	6	8
Sundries	2,87,259	15		2,67,018	4	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	13,81,74,159	8	6	14,03,07,883	2	3
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	10,52,23,195	3	2	10,52,96,933	7	3
	24,33,97,354	11	8	24,56,01,766	9	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	15,59,758	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	3,39,717	do.
Other Deposits	3,46,392	do.
Post Bills.....	63,011	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,29,284	Increase.
Loans	4,18,110	do.
Accounts of Credit.....	5,89,613	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,83,048	do.
Cash at Head Office	26,67,997	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	27,41,735	Increase.

Percentage 50·42.

RAILWAY RETURN.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th Aug. on 312·63 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,600	Rs. 2,100	Rs. 50	Rs. 5,750
Or per mile of Railway.....	11	7	.....	18
For previous 5 weeks of half year	19,900	16,000	230	36,130
Total for 6 weeks	23,500	18,100	280	41,880
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,496	1,637	34	4,167
Per mile of Ry..	18	12	.....	30
Total to corresponding date...	18,527	11,914	256	30,697

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,583
Do. to date .....Rs. 11,183

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair " to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33,½Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DO ROZARIO—August 28, at Mount Read, Mazagon, Bombay, Dr. L. P. do Rosario, L. M. J. P., Kt. C. I. C., Vice-Consul for Portugal in British India in Bombay, aged 72 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

PARUCK—August 28, at Sir Jamsetjee's Fort House, Hornby Road, Bombay, Motibai, widow of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Paruck.

POONA.

DEATH.

BAI PUTLIBAI (Parsee Christian).—August 28, at Poona, Bai Putlibai, the widow of the late Mr. Bhimjibhoy Nowrojee. Deeply mourned by her family and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GATES—August 11, at Lebong, the wife of Staff-Sergeant Gates, S. and T. C., of a daughter.
MOORE—August 14, at Belgaum, Mrs. Lillian Moore, Indian Telegraphs, of a daughter.
O'NEILL—August 22, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. H. O'Neill, Forest Officer, Pudukottai State, of a daughter.
PELL—August 23, at Tellicherry, the wife of P. W. Pell, of a son.
TEMPLE—August 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. W. Temple, Indian Police, Punjab, of a son.
YOUNG—August 20, at Agra, the wife of H. C. Young, Deputy Collector of Fatehgarh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARRINGTON—GALLOWAY—August 16, at the Roman Catholic Church, Cantonments, Rangoon, by the Rev. Father St. Guily, Walter Harrington to Eleanor Harriet Maude Galloway.

DEATHS.

LE FEVRE—August 19, at the Civil General Hospital, Wilfred Hilaire, late B. O. C., Nyoungha, aged 41 years.
STEVENSON—August 22, at Malmora, Daisy, the beloved wife of Sub.-Condr. W. L. Stevenson, Supply and Transport Corps, aged 31 years.
TWEMLOW—August 12, at Maulmein, Margaret, widow of the late W. Twemlow, Collector of Customs, Maulmein, aged 74 years and 6 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Wednesday next, the 1st September, at 7-30 a.m., (S. T.), there will be a Requiem Mass in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, for the soul of Veredians Vellos Sequeira, late wife of V. Sequeira Esq. Friends and relations will kindly accept this intimation.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cocoanut Day. Bank Holiday.
Rugby Football, Liecesters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-45.
Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

Maxim : " Ne confie pas tes affaires a celui qui n'a pas su faire les siennes" ["Place no business of yours in the hands of such as have not succeeded in their own"].—FRENCH PROVERB.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 31.—Sheriff's Meeting in the Town Hall about the treatment of Indian subjects in the Transvaal. 5. Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting at 9-30 p.m. Rugby Football Tournament : Calcutta vs. Mhow, Cooperage, 5-45. Khandesh Parsee Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate Street, 3. Sun rises 6h. 23m ; Sun sets 6h. 55m.; High water, 11-31m. 11·40a.; Low water 4·57m. 5·34a.
Wednesday September 1.—Bombay Criminal Sessions, 10-30. Bombay Standiag Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football : R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval. Rugby Football Tournament : Gloucesters vs. Madras, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Marsland Price and Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Sirdar's Mansions' Apollo Street, 2-30. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. ; Sun sets 6h. 54m.; High water 0·10a. Low water 5·

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1909.

AEROPLANES AND MOTORS IN WAR.

WHETHER the new implements of war will prove of more danger to friend than enemy, seems still to be a moot point. Aeroplanes, of one type or another at Rheims, have shown that they can race with and beat express-trains, but they have not yet demonstrated that they can be handled without danger to their occupants and persons in their proximity. M. Bleriot's best monoplane, Reuter tells us, turned a somersault, an unrehearsed performance apparently, for although the aeronaut alighted uninjured, half a dozen people were knocked down and bruised. Still a tumbling monoplane, steered by an acrobatic helmsman, might put a brigade of cavalry to flight, even if in the act of performing a "double flipflap," guns and explosives were not scattered in the wrong direction. M. Rougier, not to be beaten by M. Bleriot, relinquished control of his machine, unintentionally no doubt, and in its headlong career injured a second batch of the friends and admirers of aeronautics. But while the value of these machines in France for warlike purposes remains challengeable, England has successfully illustrated the potentialities of the motor-car for the purposes of charging an army in the field. The mail brings us a thrilling account of the manner in which the concluding days of the camp training of the London Territorials was marred by a strange and most unfortunate accident. When the men were on the march, suddenly the sound of a motor horn was heard behind the column, and the men hardly had time to throw themselves to the right and left before a *Daily Chronicle* car, carrying the early edition of that paper, dashed through the ranks, narrowly missing officers and men. The column re-formed in the road and had just begun to advance again when, it is said, without any warning a second *Chronicle* car ran into the column from behind and passed right through the column, knocking over some 40 or 50 of the men in all directions. The Territorials were singing "Where are the boys of the old Brigade?" when they were charged and received their reply in a manner they least anticipated. One man was killed and the casualty list reads like the concluding chapter of the despatches of a campaign. With scythes on the axles and a gun, capable of throwing a shell, such as Mr. Maxim suggests for use against aeroplanes and airships, the whole force might have been completely annihilated. The day of the motor, either for civil or military purposes is clearly not yet at an end, whilst that of the aeroplane has scarcely yet begun. Both machines, however, have their uses and it yet remains to be seen which will be the more destructive as an instrument of war. Count Zeppelin, though he damaged his second machine and his third lost a propellor, would probably vote for the airship. But he is perhaps prejudiced.

CONCERNING TIGERS. — WILD animals are ever inspiring subjects for stories, true are false. Even in captivity they do not lose all their romantic interest as is proved by the musings of a correspondent in the *Times* over the very fine collection of tigers, now in the London Zoological Gardens. The Siberian pair, which display their supple grace with a dignity and indifference that no Eastern potentate could surpass, sunning themselves in luxurious indolence in their upper-storeyed cages, are given the palm among them all, though three Indian tigers run them close in weight, if not in beauty of marking. Smaller than these, but even more beautiful, is the Sumatran tiger, with its rich black stripes. Any of their skins, "royal liveries" the writer calls them, would make "sumptuous trapping" for the throne of a mere mortal king. In this matter the tiger puts out of court the lion whose coat, apart from the solemn mane, has more of the glory of state about it. Whether the tiger or the lion is in life the more formidable has never been definitely decided, nor can we be quite sure how the lion earned the title of King of Beasts. That tigers have killed lions in captivity and that there is no record of the reverse proceeding is only negative evidence. On the other hand, tigers roaming the jungle have been slain by elephants, buffaloes, wild boars and even by packs of wild dogs. A Calcutta good story boldly tells of a ram which was served for a tiger's dinner turning the tables and hutting his host to death. Good hunters, like Captain Glasford, speak of the tiger as being "ridiculously easy to kill," while others find he can absorb any number of bullets and still do a terrible amount of damage in repeated charges before he dies and we have all known instances of many fatalities, results of following up a wounded tiger. In his natural state, unless attacked, he is not at all anxious to face man, and is even described as "a harmless, timid animal." But the justice of this description largely depends on the definition of "harmless."

"The villager's best friend" is another name the tiger has got in India, for in his unregenerate state he confines himself to stalking, killing and eating the wild beasts of the jungle that have a bad habit of devouring or destroying the crops of the villagers. As the tiger is credited with killing every alternate night during its adult life, the heavy toll thus taken of the weaker animal kingdom must make an appreciable and welcome difference in a district. But when he acquires a decided taste for beef, his friendship is not highly valued, for the cost of his upkeep then comes to something between £70 and £650 per annum, making him a very extravagant ornament to a neighbourhood. If by chance or design he should kill a man, woman or child, the danger that he may develop into a determined man-eater is considerable. A tigress who falls into man-eating ways brings up her cubs, it is believed, to the same game, and then every sportsman in her circle is on the watch to exterminate them all. We are told of one of these rapacious beasts which killed its fifteen natives a month regularly. Another, which varied its menu, ate on an average 80 persons annually, while yet a third not only finished off 127 people, but held up the traffic on its beat, which was a public road, for several weeks. If some sportsmen kill many tigers, they have not yet broken the tiger's record, for it seems to be an accepted fact that "many a tiger has killed more human beings than any man has ever scored tigers." This is easy to understand when we remember that in spite of his elegant marking, indeed because of his stripes, the tiger can make himself invisible and the marvellous way in which his black and tawny colouring "can merge into the alternating upright light and shade of the stems of the jungle growth." In regard to invisibility Colonel Durand, writing from Rottingdean to the *Times*, says "I have seen a tiger sitting up a hundred yards from me in the sunlight washing his face like a cat, move a couple of steps into the shade, and fade away like the Cheshire Cat in 'Alice in Wonderland.'" On the silence of the animal's movements he remarks "he does not always care to move quietly, but when he does, death is not more silent." All will agree with this experienced hunter that the tiger in his native jungle is one of the most beautiful of God's creatures, and that the sight of him behind prison bars is one of the saddest. To be successful as a stalker, the tiger must steal unseen and unheard on his wild prey. His stealthy secret ways enable him to rush suddenly and from close quarters on the animal he has marked down. "With a headlong burst of a few terrific bounds" he kills it with skill and despatch, makes one meal at once and then drags the remains to cover, hiding it for the next night's feast. As a rule, the tiger does not return to the carcase a third time, but seeks, and generally finds, a fresh victim. Many tales, not always reliable, are extant of the tiger's deceitful wiles in luring an animal to its destruction, one being that he sometimes lies quite out in the open until the deer out of simple curiosity draw near, when the tiger's end is gained and their doom certain. The size of this beautiful "model wild beast" has been long a point of contention. If a tiger measures over twelve feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, it is almost more than can be expected. But even one ten feet long can do much damage, afford good sport and be a very fine trophy.

FEMININE PROGRESS IN JAPAN. — NO TRUE and lasting progress is ever made by a nation unless to that progress a large share is contributed by its women. Political progress must be coincident with social evolution, and the latter can never be achieved without recognition—gradual it may be—of woman's proper status. The commencement of the emancipation of woman in Japan, where tradition and religion have both exercised enormous influence against her, was long delayed, but now the movement has secured a solid footing, and though still, as far as the masses of the people are concerned, in its infancy, it has already secured for the Japanese woman material and visible reform. A well-informed writer in a home contemporary gives a very interesting description of this movement. When Western civilisation first penetrated to Japan the lordly head of the Japanese household had no fancy for such as he saw of the ways of foreign women. It was little he knew of them indeed, for of the home-life of the European his opportunities of observation were naturally small. But he had seen a foreigner now and then stoop to tie his wife's shoe-lace on the public-street. Such submission to a woman was not included in the code of Bushido; he would have none of it. Of the virtues of the foreign woman the Japanese wife knew even less than her lord. And her lack of knowledge in this respect was carefully guarded and encouraged; for in all ages ignorance is the subservient handmaid of tyranny. "The Japanese husband was naturally loath to suffer any breach in the walls of despotism which centuries of suppressed womanhood had established about him. His motives of aversion to the new woman were anything but a compliment to himself or just to the rights of woman. A Japanese wife, with foreign notions of individual rights, personal independence and social freedom, was dreaded as an intolerable nuisance in Japanese society." Wives of missionaries were the first to obtain entrance to the homes of the Japanese and "the coming of the Christian home, with its sacred ideals of one mother for all the offspring, was a suggestive example that gave a powerful moral uplift to Japanese society." Moreover, as the educated Japanese began to travel abroad in increasing numbers, they began to realise that it would be difficult to establish social relations on a basis of equality with the European nations, unless a monogamous marriage became a part of the social system of their country. Many of the higher classes have, therefore, adopted Western ideas in this respect and, when the next Mikado comes to the throne, he will be the first ruler of Japan who has modelled his household according to Western notions. However such ideas have yet taken but a small hold upon the masses of the people, although even amongst them the old ideas regarding women are changing. The Japanese woman has accomplished something for her sex. "No longer does she read on the notice boards of sacred places, 'Women and dogs excluded.' She can now own property and, if need be, make her will. She may even sue for divorce, if she is willing to take the consequences, which no one would advise. She may also walk out with her lord without violating the rules of good society. The new Japanese women has even ventured to assault the strongholds of male indifference and has petitioned the Diet for her right to attend political meetings. And, what is still more significant, she has presented a yet more extensively signed petition praying for the enforcement of an equal standard of morality on men and women." Industrially woman is taking an important place in Japan. In hospitals, post offices, railway ticket offices and in shops, she is being increasingly employed. It will be long, no doubt, before her emancipation has been accomplished throughout Japan, but it is much which she has already achieved in the centres of population and amongst the more enlightened circles.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. — LITHOGRAPHIC work is so common that few people are aware that all the lithographic stone comes from quarries in a belt of about five miles long by two miles wide. Occasionally fortunes have been made at the industry, which has been carried on for more than a century, but latterly it has not been a source of wealth and the reason therefor, is shown in a description of the quarries given by the American Consul at Nuremberg. The actual quarries are at Solenhofen, about forty-five miles away. The stone is a species of compact limestone of peculiar texture, and of a yellowish grey or bluish grey colour, hard bluish stones being the more valuable. It is found in layers, varying in thickness from half an inch, or even less, up to six or seven inches. The layers extend from near the surface of the ground to a depth of seventy-five or one hundred feet, or even more, and are apt to be much broken by fractures or seams and layers of worthless rock and earth. The process of preparation is somewhat primitive and only lately have innovations made their appearance in the factories. The surfaces are ground down with coarse sand, rubbed on by a heavy machine, the finishing work being done by hand, but in one factory a carborundum planer has been adopted, but it is not likely that the old methods will be discarded as they allow of greater ease in discovering the many defects which are found in the slabs which otherwise would be of great value, in fact it is these defects which rob the industry of the greater part of its profits.

LORD KITCHENER will take with him to China and Japan Captain Fitzgerald, lately his Assistant Military Secretary.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI, and suite, left for Europe on Saturday by the P. and O Co's mail steamer "Oceana."

MR. STRONG, District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has fifteen months' sick leave home from 20th instant.

THE Maharaj Raja of Bundi in Rajputana has issued a notification warning his subjects against promoters of sedition and disloyalty towards the British Government and imposing upon them the duty of arresting such dangerous persons, whenever found in the State.

THE total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 14th August, 1909, show a gain of Rs. 82,74,4431 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 56,62,574.

MATHERAN, according to a correspondent, has already received a total rainfall of 205 inches. The Railway has been put in perfectly good order under the personal supervision of the promoter, sharp curves of the line having been lengthened and the care improved. There are still several visitors on the hill. The temperature averages 60 degrees.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Spain's Little War.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 14.

A WELL-INFORMED Greek gives the following outline of the present position of affairs concerning the Cretan situation :—"With respect to the flag question, the fact is that since October, 1908, the Greek flag has been hoisted on all the Government offices in Crete. In January last, when the Russian contingent left Retimo, the Greek flag was at once flown on the fortress there in place of the Russian without any objection being raised by the Powers. The same was done when the contingents of the remaining Powers left the other points of the island. It was the natural sequel to the course adopted in the case of Retimo, and the act was in no way intended to be provocative. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the maintenance of the *status quo* in Crete necessarily involves full liberty of the Cretans to administer the island as they please, and to employ as a Cretan emblem any flag they choose. As regards the emblem of Turkish suzerainty, the *status quo* is unaltered, as the Ottoman flag at the entrance of Suda Bay remains as it has for the past twelve years. This, by the arrangement of the Protecting Powers, is the only Turkish official flag in Crete. The complaints made by the Ottoman Government that Greek officers are employed in Crete should have been addressed to the Powers three years ago, when those officers were sent to Crete with the consent of the Powers. In this matter the position is precisely the same as it has been for the last three years. In November, 1906, the Greek officers in question were removed from the active list of the Greek army. Another complaint raised by Turkey concerns the carrying of appeals from the Cretan Courts to the Supreme Court at Athens. As a matter of fact, this complaint is unwarranted, as no cases from Crete have been heard by the Court of Cassation at Athens. It follows, therefore, that Greece has taken no action whatever which could afford the least pretext for the Turkish verbal Note recently communicated to the Government at Athens, and the only answer which Greece can give is that the affairs of Crete are in the hands of the Powers. The attitude of Greece since the crisis of October last has been recognised by the British Government, as well as by the other Protecting Powers, as absolutely correct, and on many occasions these Powers have officialy expressed at Athens appreciation of the line of conduct pursued."

PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

A very grave view is taken in Berlin of the Cretan crisis, and many people are of opinion that all the efforts of European diplomacy will be required to prevent it from culminating in hostilities. There is a general tendency to applaud the action of the German Government in abandoning its attitude of reserve towards this question. That the Wilhelmstrasse has not altogether forgotten Prince Bulow's declarations on the subject, would appear from the following note in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* :—"Although Germany is not directly interested in the Cretan question, but, on the contrary, recognises the jurisdiction of the Protecting Powers for the settlement of the affair, the Imperial Government has, nevertheless, in the general interests of peace, now, as in the past, offered friendly counsels of moderation, both in Constantinople and in Athens." The official view of the situation is developed in a telegram to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which says :—"Since yesterday the Greek question has made no progress, but the fact that the situation has not become worses implies in itself a change for the better. The Greek Minister-President had promised the Turkish Minister an answer for yesterday, but yesterday informed him that he would have to postpone this answer. This declaration was accepted by the Turkish Minister without objection, from which one may perhaps conclude that Turkey may after all finally consent to a reduction of her demands, which would make a peaceful issue of the affair possible. Nothing definite is known of the steps of the Protecting Powers, and the negotiations between them are being industriously prosecuted. It may be assumed as certain that they will work in the interests of peace. Great difficulty lies in the fact that Turkey is impelled to a vigorous policy by her domestic situation, whereas their entire tradition as well as consideration for the internal position, makes an unqualified submission practically impossible for the Greeks. In case of a collusion all the prospects of success would be on the side of the Turks, and therein lies for them undoubtedly a temptation to war. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that, even if victory is as good as assured to the Turks, the fruits of victory would be very meagre. Turkish diplomacy cannot be ignorant of the fact that a number of powerful European States would resist any considerable cession of territory by Greece, and further it must be aware that a war indemnity is not to be dragged out of Greece. The disappointment with a lean conclusion of peace after a victorious war would bring would very soon make itself felt in Turkey, and would not lighten the tasks of the Government. From his consideration the real friends of Turkey can only advise her not to forget moderation in her intelligible excitement, and not to force on war with a light heart. Already the vigorous action of the Turkish Government amounts to a moral success, for it refutes the assumption, which could hardly be impugned under the old regime, that Turkey would in the end put up with anything. If, then, the Turks have no reason to overstretch the bow, it is also in the interests of the Greeks and Cretans to give the Turks no occasion to make use of their incontestable military superiority. Even if war should not have the worst consequences for Greece, the destruction or deep and enduring injury of the important Greek elements in Turkey would be the inevitable result."

GERMANY'S POSITION.

A semi-official Note on the Cretan question says:—The latest news sound somewhat less reassuring. In official German circles it is considered not impossible that Germany's mission of peace may have been successfully concluded by the Greek Note. But of course all now depends upon the reception of this Note at Constantinople, as to which nothing was known up to midday. At the Foreign Office is thought that the Porte might declare itself satisfied with the conciliatory and cordial tone of the Greek Note, which has the fullest regard for Turkish susceptibilities, especially since the indication that the Greek Government is not involved in the annexationist movement with regard to Crete and to some extent expresses a renunciation of Crete such as the Porte desired. At the same time it is still possible that the Porte may not feel materially satisfied, and may in the next place withdraw its Minister at Athens on leave. The moment would then have arrived for the intervention of the Protecting Powers. The danger of war, however, seems smaller than in the past day or two. It is the misfortune of semi-official communications to be misunderstood, and the Berlin correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* has again had to be called upon to explain the true nature of the German intervention in the Cretan question. He says :—The German Ambassador at Constantinople did not receive instructions to express to Turkey Germany's disapproval, but he merely, in view of the threatening complications, advised the Turkish Government not to let itself be carried away by the prevailing excitement and, in its own as well as in the general interest, to pursue, as far as possible a pacific policy. The same advice was tendered at Athens and thereby Germany only remained true to her old principle of defending the cause of peace where it seems menaced. This principle has also been acted on in the present instance and if, as seems to be the case the German step has fallen together with those of the Protecting Powers that can only be a cause of satisfaction to Germany. Beyond this nothing has been done, and it is in particular false to speak of a joint step of Germany with the Protecting Powers. Such joint action neither has taken place, nor is intended. The Protecting Powers have taken over the care of Crete, and when Germany withdrew from the Cretan affair she did not do so to mix herself up in it again. Everything that concerns, specially Cretan troubles, belongs to the competency of the Protecting Powers, which will have to consider how they can evolve a satisfactory issue from these confused circumstances. At the same time it goes without saying that Germany, and as can be added Austria-Hungary, will always on their own initiative, do anything to serve the cause of peace. And that will be all the more effective if, as need not be doubted, the efforts of the Protecting Powers take the same direction.

SPANISH INDEMNITY DEMAND.

In well-informed diplomatic circles it is stated that Spain will insist upon an indemnity by the Sultan, and of the execution, in the future, of the treaties of Wadras and Marrakesh. To this end she will occupy Tetuan and its valey, as well as the valley of Zeluan. Having begun military operations, it would be ridiculous to confine them to the Riff, which is absolutely valueless, and where there is no objective, because there is not a single village between Melilla and Tazza. The Kabyls of Zeluan and the Zeluan Valley could be easily occupied by landing a force at Restinga if the Kebdana Kabyle remains friendly. So far as Tetuan is concerned, the question is more difficult, because much dissension exists among the Andjera Kabyle, and it would be necessary to send troops by way of the Rio Martin. At Tetuan there is a majority of wealthy Moors who are favourable to a Spanish occupation; but there are also a number of mountaineers who are opposed to such a step.

The problem will have to be thoroughly studied before th decision is taken, because one false step might lead to regrettable incidents. Nevertheless, in diplomatic circles it is stated that the risk must be taken, as a struggle in the Tetuan Valley with an object would be preferable to fighting in the Riff without one. The negotiations with the Moorish Embassy drag on slowly without making any progress, for the Ambassador has to consult the Sultan, and communication with Fez is maintained only with difficulty. The prevailing impression is that the war will be long as it will be impossible to fight a decisive battle as long as the Moors continue their tactics of carrying on night attacks by small groups and always avoiding set engagements.

A DETERMINED ENEMY.

According to Riffians, arrived from the field of battle, the enemy are decided to continue the war. They are convinced that the Spaniards will never be able to turn Mount Gurugu, while the enemy can always harass them without much risk, the advance guard killing or wounding every day all the Spanish soldiers who come within range of their rifles. The enemy are plentifully supplied with ammunition, and their armament has been strengthened by 800 Mausers, which they captured during the battle of July 27, when two Spanish battalions were annihilated. Despite the indications given by the captive balloon, the artillery, the tribesmen say, does not produce the desired effect, as soon as one shell fails the enemy quickly disperses. According to them their losses have only been caused by rifle fire, and not by the artillery. The number of Riffians who have arrived from the Kabyles of the centre and the south to assist the Kelaias, is 10,000, with at least 1,000 horses. On the west of Gurugu and the north and north-east of Nador, as well as on all sides of the mining region of Beni Bu Fruor, the Moors have dug extensive trenches, as well as numerous pitfalls lined at the bottom with sharp-pointed stakes. The chain of hills joining Nador with the Zeluan road has also been fortified.

At a meeting held in the Zoco, or market, the tactics to be followed when the Spanish advance begins were arranged. Enough men will be left for the defence of Gurugu, and the remainder will assemble at Nador and in the environs of Zeluan to prevent the Spaniards there from establishing contact with the forces operating at Atalayon and the position of Jebel Sidi Hamet, as it is described on the maps, but which is known throughout the Riff as Jebel Dar Maghzen. Jebel Sidi Hamet el Hadj is the name of the whole mountain.

It is untrue, that any Spanish officers have been made prisoners; the nine who were believed to have disappeared died during battle. Among the dead who were left on the ground held by the enemy are a cousin of the ex-Minister, Senor Mellado, and a relative of Admiral Camara, as well as Senor Herreros de Tejada. The 4,000 pesetas which they had on them were stolen, and their watches, rings, revolvers, and swords were sold in the Zoco. By order of the families concerned, an inquiry regarding the missing men was made through some friendly Riffs, whom I met as they arrived at the Zoco el Harba (Wednesday's market), the more numerously-frequented market in the Kebdana, and thus I was able to get exact information. Kaid Budia, whose district is next to La Restinga, and Kaid Chemar, who rules the neighbourhood of Cabo del Agua, both say that they are and desire to be friendly to Spain, and that they will not take part in the war. They cannot, however, answer for the Kabyles, as emmissaries are constantly arriving from Kaid Chaldi and Kaid Messian, the leaders of the present disturbances, who threaten to burn the houses and massacre the families of the Kebdana if they refuse to send contingents to join the harka.

AN intimation has been received of the intention to open for public traffic, subject to final inspection, the Degana Sujangarh Section 62 1-2 miles long, of the Degana Hissar branch of Jodhpur Bekaner Railway.

IN June last a proposal was put forward that the trade in inflammable liquids and dangerous and corrosive acids should be brought under Government inspection. It has, however, been decided that no case has been made out for the adoption of the recommendation, and that existing safeguards are sufficient and not beyond the capacity of railway administrations to maintain.

THE RHEIMS WEEK.

MORE RECORDS BROKEN.

The Financial Side of the Sport.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

M. Paulhan was about to ascend at Rheims yesterday when the wind o verturned and smashed his biplane.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

At Rheims M. Farman on a biplane made fresh records yesterday both for distance, covering 186 kilometres, and for duration one flight lasting 3 hours 16mins.

M. Farman thus wins the Grand Prix of Champagne of £2,000; M. Latham wins the second prize of £1,000 and M. Paulhan, third prize of £400.

Once in the course of yesterday's flights, a regular race took place, M. Latham, on his monoplane, overhauling and passing two rivals on biplanes amid great excitement. M. Paulhan's accident was due to suddenly dipping to avoid Delagrange, who was travelling at full speed in the opposite d irection.

The Mayor of Black pool and other Members of the Corporation have gone to Rheims to try to arrange for an aviation week to be held at Blackpool at an early date.

LATER.

At Rheims the American, Curtiss, covered ten kilometres in 7mins. 55 2-5secs., beating M. Bleriot. Afterwards, when competing for the twenty kilometre speed tests, he did ten kilometres in 7mins. 53 2-5secs., which is the greatest speed ever attained on an aeroplane.

M. Farman was greeted with the heartiest cheers after his record flight, and first the "Marseillaise" and then "God Save the King" were played.

LONDON, AUGUST 29

In the competition for the Gordon-Bennett prize at Rheims for a distan ce of twenty kilometres, Curtiss was first, his time being 15mins. 50 3-5secs. M. Bleriot was second in 15mins. 56 1-5secs; M. Latha m, third in 17mins. 32secs., and M. Lefebvre, fourth in 20mins. 47 2-5secs.

M. Bleriot won the speed prize, covering ten kilometres in 7mins, 47 1-5secs.

COUNT ZEPPELIN AND BERLIN.

Great Preparations of Welcome.

A NATION'S IDOL

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Count Zeppelin, in order to av oid the exposure of the voyage, took train to Bitterfeld.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The airship "Zeppelin III," descended at Nuremberg to repair a defect in her motor.

LATER.

Count Zeppelin lost a propelle r near Altenburg and is proceeding slowly. He will not reach Berlin before to-mor row.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Count Zeppelin on his airship was sighted at Berlin at 10-40 this morning.

AEROPLANES IN ENGLAND.

Colonel Cody's Feat.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Colonel Cody at Aldershot yesterday covered eight miles on a aeroplane in 9 1-4 minutes.

LICENCES UNDER THE BUDGET.

Easier Terms for Clubs and Hotels.

PROTEST FROM BREWERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Government has issued important amendments with regard to licensing under the Budget. They substantially adhere to the principles of the scheme, but propose a large reduction in the case of clubs, hotels restaurants, etc. They also propose an amendment of the duty on mineral rights.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The brewers and publicans are not satisfied with the amendments to the licens ing provisions of the Budget, which, contrary to expectation, do not reduce the basis of taxa tion of ordinary public-houses and do not mit ig ate the special grievance of the London trade, though they make concessions to publicans occupying extensive premises in London and the Provinces.

OPIUM SMOKING IN PERSIA.

Suppression to be Attempted.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Government has adopted stringent regulations for restricting the sale of opium, aiming at the ultimate suppression of opium-smoking, which the proclamation declares, is responsible for the backwardness of Persia.

THE CARDIFF COAL MINE ACCIDENT.

Increased Number of Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

It has been ascertained that five men were killed and twenty injured, several dangerously, in the Penygraig colliery disaster.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST." CASE.

Aldred Committed for Trial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Aldred, the printer of the *In dian Sociologist*, was brought up again at Bow Street to-day. Letters were produced showing the prisoner's connection with Krishnavarma.

Aldred, cross-examined the police, who described him as a theoretical rather than a violent anarchist. Other formal evidence was given and Aldred was committed for trial. He was released on bail of £100.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Greecian Boycott Ended.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Ambassadors have found Turkey's reply to the Powers' Note satisfactory, and that no answer is required.

The boycott of Greek goods has ceased.

GREECIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Startling Situation.

ARMY IN SEMI-MUTINY.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Telegrams from Athens state that M. Ralli's Cabinet has resigned as a result of its refusal to accept the military reforms demanded by the Officers of the Army and Navy.

The King has summoned M. Mavromichalis. A portion of the garrison, led by numerous officers, has quitted Athens and is camping outside. Great excitement prevails.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The "Times'" Criticism.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The *Times*, in an article on Chinese Railways, deplores the abandonment of the policy of requiring China to resort to British capital and enterprise with the co-operation of the United States, and also the abandonment of the policy embodied in the Anglo-French Agreement of discountenancing competition for rail way-construction.

The *Times* considers that China's conclusion of the contract with the Syndicate, to which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a party, constitutes a flagrant violation of her engagements, by transferring British preferential rights to Germans.

The article contrasts the failure of Great Britain with the success of the United States, which refused to ratify the settlement with the financiers failing a safeguard of her national interests, and hopes that Anglo-American co-operation will still arrest the process of the financial disintegration of China.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Committee Stage Passed.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through the Committee stage without any serious amendments.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Three New Cruisers.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Government announces its intention of constructing three 5,000-ton cruisers.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Solving of the Question.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The South African delegates sailed for South Africa yesterday.

Mr. Smuts, interviewed by Reuter, said he hoped that the Indian question was in a fair way to disappear from South African politics, A vast majority of the Transvaal Indians were heartily sick of the agitation of their extreme representatives and had quietly submitted to the law. He had had repeated conversations with Lord Crewe and other prominent leaders and he thought that it was possible now to solve the question in a way which all reasonable men would consider right and fair.

Turning to the position of natives, Mr. Smuts said that Great Britain must not condemn the work of the Convention as purely reactionary. The South Africans desired a wise and sane policy. In the first place a fusion of white races must be achieved; then a larger and wiser South Africa of the future would deal with the natives. He felt certain that they would do so honestly and sincerely.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Hampshire has beaten Warwick at Bournemouth by an innings and 53 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset at Manchester by 93 runs.

Notts has beaten Derby at Nottingham by an innings and 94 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Kent has beaten Leicester at Dover by an innings and 10 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex at Leyton by 151 runs.

The Australians have beaten Sussex at Brighton by one wicket.

Surrey has beaten Worcester by six wickets.

FOREST OFFICER SHOT.

Revenge of a Discharged Sub-Ordinate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

News reached Simla on Friday of an attempt to murder Mr. A. J. Gibson, Forest Officer in Rampur, Bashahr Hill State, beyond Narkanda. According to a letter received from Mr. Gibson himself, he was walking up the hillside accompanied by his dog, when he was fired at by a man lying in ambush. He was wounded in three places, some pellets striking him over the heart, but failing to penetrate deeply and others lodging in his arm and leg. The dog was killed. The man decamped leaving his gun behind him and this may furnish a clue. Mr. Gibson was able to return to camp and to send in word to Simla. His wounds are not apparently dangerous, but it will be some time before medical assistance can reach him, as at the time of writing, he was ten marches from Simla.

Captain H. M. Mackenzie, Health Officer, Simla, proceeds at once to Bashahr. Mr. Glancy, Assistant Commissioner, is now in camp in Bashahr State and is being communicated with. The crime in not political in any case and it will probably prove that the would-be murderer was either a hillman with some grievance or a forest subordinate who may have been punished.

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Mr. Gibson, Forest Officer, Bushahr, has been shot at by a dismissed subordinate, who decamped leaving his gun behind. Mr. Gibson has been injured in the chest, arm and leg, and is now at Rampur, whither Captain Mackenzie, I. M. S., is proceeding from Simla to treat him. Mr. Gibson's dog was killed by the shot which injured his master.

Further news of the attack upon Mr. Gibson shows that the outrage occurred on the Hindustan-Tibet Road some three marches from Rampur. Mr. Gibson's injuries consist of slug wounds in the chest, forearm and knee, but he has been able to write himself, and does not consider them dangerous. A Sub-Inspector and constables have left Simla to arrest the offender. Captain Mackenzie, I. M. S., started this morning, but the distance is considerable, being eight ordinary marches. It appears that there is a Hospital Assistant at Rampur, who should be able to give assistance.

LATER.

News from Rhampur, Bashahr, in connection with the attack upon Mr. Gibson, is that one of the slugs has been extracted by the local Hospital Assistant and that Mr. Gibson is believed not to be in any danger.

MR. BANERJEE AND BUREAUCRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

The members of the Indian Association, Calcutta, gave an "At Home" to Surendranath Banerjee yesterday to thank him for his services to the cause of the country during his sojourn in England. He was garlanded on arrival amidst cheers. Replying to the speech of welcome, he suggested an annual deputation to England which he was confident would have beneficial results and that this deputation would keep the bureaucracy in order. The suggestion was received with cheers.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Messrs James and Wright Reported Safe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

News received from Eastern Persia shows that Messrs. James and Wright have reached Kerman in safety. The raiders captured Mr. Wright but released him after stripping him of all his personal property.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Conference at Simla.

ALLAHABAD. AUGUST 28.

The officers deputed by the Local Administrations to assemble at Simla in connection with the Reform Scheme, will confer with Sir H. Risley as representing the Government of India. General matters in respect of procedure, etc., will come under the purview of the Sub-Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council of which Mr. Sinha is Chairman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Logan Home, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major A. S. Arnold, Squadron Commander, to be Second-in-Command vice Brevet-Colonel A. F. Westlake, D.S.O., vacated 9th August.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.—Captain N. B. H. Strong, pro tem Squadron Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major A. S. Arnold appointed Second-in-Command, dated 9th August.

Captain L. F. Arthur, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander, vice Major M. H. Henderson, and to remain seconded, dated 9th August.

Captain E. L. Popham, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander, vice Captain L. F. Arthur, dated 9th August.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz J. M. Edwards D.S.O., Second in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major A. J. W. Browne, Squadron Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel C. F. Grantham vacated dated 1st August.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry—Major J. L. Alexander, Squadron Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Major A. J. W. Browne on leave, or until further orders, dated 1st August.

Major F. C. A. Parsons, pro tem Squadron Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Maior A. J. W. Browne appointed Second-in-Command, dated 1st August.

Captain H. R. Hopwood, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander and to remain seconded; Captain M.H. Anderson, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander and to remain seconded; Captain L. E. Dening, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander and to remain seconded; Captain W. H. Anderson, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander and to remain seconded; and Captain F. G. Gillies, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander, vice Major C. S. Stack seconded, dated 1st August.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major G. S. Fraser, Second-in-Command, 98th Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. B. Dann, appointed Commandant, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, dated 10 August.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Captain V. G. Menzies, Double Company Officer, 129th Duke of Connaught Own Baluchis, is transferred in the same capacity, dated 1st August.

It is expected that the reply of the Secretary of State, to the general despatch of the Government of India on the Reforms Scheme, will reach Simla by the end of September.

EROSION AT DEHRA GHAZI KHAN.

Twenty-five Lakhs Swallowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

A Dehra Ghazi Khan correspondent writes:—The recent rise in the Indus has caused a fall in the erosion opposite the city, but the relief, it is to be feared, is temporary only, because the Kasturi Canal has been cut with great rapidity at a rate of 250 ft. in two days. The pace is not much compared to that of last year, when 230 feet went in a day, but the area under destruction is far more valuable.

These processes were constantly in evidence last year, people in one place were happy because the erosion went on in the bay above them leaving them untouched, but their joy gave place to sorrow, when the inevitable straightening took place, leaving the neighbourhood of the bay untouched for a while.

Then again rapid erosion means that enormous quantites of earth and debris are cast into the stream. This is followed by a calm period, in which it is thought that the river is standing out from the bank. Actually all that is happening is that the river, which is 20 to 30 feet deep in the main stream, is clearing away the debris from below before touching the bank proper with its full power.

The attempt to form a cut-off on the east-bank by means of Kikniwala cut did seem to promise some real measure of success, but unfortunately the distance was not short enough and the river swung away from the tail of the creek making the distance greater. Hence the cut never attempted to deepen so as to suck the 20 foot channel down its course and was consequently of no more value than all other surface creeks and channels. The truth is that Dehra Ghazi Khan has swallowed up 25 lakhs of valuable money, spent on a number of schemes, each of which has failed owing to its incompleteness.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

"The Place of Conspiracy."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

At yesterday's hearing of the appeals in the Alipore bomb case, Mr. C. R. Das took up the whole day with his arguments on behalf of Sudhir Kumar Sirkar. Most of the time was devoted to showing that Seals Lodge was not a place of conspiracy.

The Chief Justice enquired if the words "place of conspiracy" were not a little misleading. "Was it not merely a place where a certain number of the accused were shown to have been together during the period of the charge?"

Mr. Norton said the prosecution case went further than that, and they said this place was used for the purpose of chemical experiments.

Mr. Das rediculed the idea that it was so. The nearest approach to a bomb found there was a torn label, and nine pieces of tin. It was not shown that any conspirators lived there, and all attempts to connect the place with the conspiracy had, he submitted, failed. Counsel had notifinished his arguments when the Court adjourned till Monday.

LAUNCH SUNK NEAR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

A report has reached Rangoon of the sinking of a passenger launch on the Irrawady River near Yandoon, by the Burma Railways ferry steamer "Rangoon;" the latter was returning from the Dalla Dockyard, where new boilers had been recently fitted into her, to resume her usual run at the railway ferry between Tharrawaw and Henzada. When ap proaching Yandoon, the launch "Rangoon" collided with the "Nawabi" a launch owned by an Indian gentleman, which capsized with all on board, numbering between thirty and forty passengers. The news of the accident was brought to Rangoon by a lascar.

A BUNGALOW RANSACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

A daring burglary was committed in the bungalow of the B. I. S. N. Company at Howrah last night. Several rooms were ransacked, and of the occupants Mr. Lord was robbed of his cash-box and Mr. Watson of several ten-rupee notes, the actual value of which is not yet known. No arrests have been made.

EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here to-day at 1-15. It lasted about two to three seconds.

CALCUTTA POLICE RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

Early yesterday morning the Kumortol police raided 11 Mathur Sen's Garden Lane, in the Nimtollah Section of the Town, a house occupied by an elderly Sanyasi and a number of young men, some of whom, he said, were his disciples. After a close search the police seized some documents and arrested the sanyasi and two boys, Sushil Chandra Bhattacharya and Kristodhone Chatterji.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR JAMALPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

An accident occurred last night at about 6-30 p.m. between Dharara and Kajra, two stations on the loop line above Jamalpur. From particulars so far to hand, it seems that while an empty coolie train was proceeding between these stations some of the vehicles attached to it got dersiled, damaging the line and blocking it to traffic. The up and down loop mail and several other trains had to be transhipped, and suffered some detention in consequence. The line was in order for trains to run as usual at 10 o'clock yesterday.

In reference to the Ootacamund drainage, which has been considerably exercising the minds of the inhabitants at that hill station for some time and in the suit for damages by Mrs. Alexander Wright, against the Secretary of State, Mr. C. Fernandez, B.A., M.L., the Sub-Judge, has held the land, rendered unfit for building purposes in consequence of the action of the drainage officials, to be now worth Rs. 1,000, per acre, and has fixed the amount of damages to be paid by the defendant at Rs. 3,000, less the value of 1 1-2 acres at Rs. 1,000 per acre.

POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 27.

The very sad accident on the polo ground on Monday afternoon, which caused the death of Mr. Studdy, of the Poona House, has cast a gloom over Poona for the last day or too. Whilst playing a grand game which started eight to one against his side, the late officer's pony fell, bringing down another pony over him. He was soon conveyed off the ground in Hon'ble Hill-Trevor's motor-car to the hospital and died the next morning. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning and a large crowd of sympathisers and sportsmen attended the service and the grave was a mass of white flowers which showed the young officer's popularity. It is terrible to think that all Poona had gathered together to watch a sporting game and that the afternoon which promised to the last stroke the late Mr. Studdy hit, which was very near the goal posts, should end so tragically. The finals of the polo tournament were put off.

On Thursday H. E. the Governor was "At Home" in the afternoon at Ganeshkhind, the gardens and park where looking charming, rows of dainty nibisus lined the walks, while the flower-beds were ablaze. There were a number of Civil Service friends in Poona just now. Mrs. Gibb was up from Belgaum, Mrs. Sheppard from Bombay was prettily dressed in pink, Mrs. Erendon was in white, Miss Beaman in white and a cloth coat, Miss Heaton in white and a pretty rosy hat, and Mrs. Drew was in blue and a large black hat. Some people played tennis, whilst others putted and others wandered round the lovely grounds. There were many Indians present, all gorgeously dressed. The band played pretty tunes near the tent erected for tea.

On Friday night the Officers of the 26th Cavalry were "At Home" to their friends at the entertainment of the native officers, which included jumping burning hurdles and tent-pegging with fired pegs.

Saturday is the last of the extra meetings for some time, as the big races start the following week.

Monday is the Civil Service Ball and the week following will be full of gaieties to entertain the civilians in from the districts round.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Tuesday afternoon the citizens of Bombay, both Anglo-Indian and Indian, will be given an opportunity of proving their patriotism and their sense of Imperial responsibility by offering an expression of opinion, in regard to the treatment that is being meted out to British Indians in the Transvaal by the Government of that Colony, that will, it is hoped, materially assist Imperial Ministers in procuring a solution that will be honourable and satisfactory to all the parties to the quarrel.

If I may be allowed once more to underline the issue, I would venture to remind your readers that an attempt is being deliberately made by the Transvaal Government to impose a legislative distinction of a humiliating nature against Indians, because they are Indians. Every other Colony in the British Empire is content to exclude immigrants on the ground of inability to pass a civilization test. It is the Transvaal alone which is to exclude the Indians on the grounds of race and nationality. I think it will be readily admitted that a sensitive people cannot be expected to assent to such a differentiation. The Imperial Government are in a great difficulty in this matter. They have already gone further than, in all probability, they ever intended and now they are anxious to retrace their steps with a view to causing as little friction as possible within the Empire. There is, no doubt, that if the Transvaal's policy be perpetuated and extended, as may be expected unless a solution is speedily found, friction within the Empire can only be increased on a scale that we all must deplore and will have good reason to fear. It is, therefore, I submit, necessary that all sections of the community should unite on Tuesday afternoon to offer a prompt protest against the deviation from Imperial traditions that is contemplated by the Transvaal Government, whose members appear to be entirely unacquainted with the nature of the forces that they are setting astir. May I, therefore, appeal to your readers to take that part in the proceedings of the mass meeting that the Anglo-Indian Community is bound, by all the demands of patriotism and of the Imperial self-sacrifice, to take?—Yours &c.,

H. S. L. POLAK.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MARATHAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The action of our local Government in establishing special facilities for higher education among the Maratha Communities is deserving for praise. The Educational Department has all along shown a liberal spirit in the matter of the education of Maratha backward classes. The principle guiding the award of these scholarships should be on more liberal lines than the one followed by the Maratha Education Society of Kolhapur and the Deccan Maratha Association of Poona. These two bodies have been known for helping particular Marathas only. The poor students from the Bhandari, Mali, Gowade, Agree, Koli, etc., communities have not come in for any aid in their education. Besides this most of the Maratha Maharajas, Sardars, Jahagirdars liberally help the students of this particular Maratha class.

Under these circumstances I trust that those who have the power of awarding the newly established scholarships will follow a more liberal principle so that all the poorer backward Maratha classes may come in for a share. I submit that it is the backward Maratha classes such as Bhandari, Mali, Agrel, Koli, Kunbi, etc., who need help and that the Educational Authorities will attend to this matter.—Yours, &c.,

S. K. BOLE.

KALYAN MUNICIPALITY.

Election of a Non-official President.

On Friday in a meeting of the Kalyan Municipality, it was unanimously resolved to elect Mr. Sakharam Phadke, as a President of the Municipality, in virtue of the right recently conferred on the subject by Government. The meeting was presided over by the Mamlatdar who is a Vice-President. Strong support was given to Mr. Phadke by the four Mahomedan members through whose exertions friendly relations between these two communities are accelerated. After the meeting was over, a deputation of Mahomedans headed by Messrs. Ibrahim Saheb Dhuru, Zainudin Falke, and Mr. Babre waited upon Mr. Phadke to tender him congratulation upon his election as a President and garlanded him as a token of respect and wished him success and long life in the discharge of the onerous and sacred duty imposed upon him.

Details are published of a new agreement, between the Cochin durbar and the South India railway, regarding the future working of the Shoranur-Coshin line, which had been finally concluded. The Governor of Madras will be the arbitrator between the State and the Company in all matters of dispute.

Returns published on Saturday show that steady progress is being made in the fitting of vacuum brakes to railway rolling stock in India. Practically all the passenger vehicles on the broad gauge and about half of the passenger vehicles on the metre gauge are now so fitted, while of goods trucks about a quarter are so fitted on the broad gauge, and one in eight on the metre gauge.

The Executive Committee of the United Provinces Agricultural and Industrial exhibition has prepared a preliminary prospectus of the exhibition, which shows that it will be divided into ten courts, including fine and applied arts, textiles, wood, stone and metal work, miscellaneous industries, engineering, educational forestry agriculture amusements, and a court of ladies work.

DEATH OF MR. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

Suicide with a Revolver.

HEAVY FINANCIAL LIABILITIES.

We regret to announce the death, which took place on Saturday afternoon under very sad and tragic circumstances, of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. The deceased, as stated by himself in a letter which he wrote a few hours before his death, was heavily involved. This preyed upon his mind very much and it appeared that he had been in a very depressed state of mind for the last two days previous to his death. On Saturday afternoon the deceased who had not been out that day, passed an hour or two in a room on the third floor of the "Dwarkadas House," Hornby Road, in which he lived; and then instead of going to his own room he repaired to another room "to lie down", as he told his relatives, "as he was in a depressed state of mind." It appears that after going into the room, of which the doors were closed, he wrote the letter. About two hours after he had gone into the room, a report of a fire-arm was heard. The inmates of the house rushed to the room, the doors of which were thrown open and the deceased was found lying in a pool of blood, with a bullet wound in the head. Death must have been instantaneous as those who rushed in immediately on hearing the report found that life was extinct. A six-chambered revolver was lying clenched in the hand of the deceased.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest in the evening on the body of the deceased. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, son of the deceased, said he lived with his father. The deceased who was about 45 years of age, was a merchant. The deceased had not been out that morning, and had looked very gloomy since the previous night: He had promised several persons that he would not do anything to himself. The friends were anxious about him, owing to the depressed state of his mind. Witness saw the deceased last at about half-past two before the latter went to the room, he was subsequntly found in; before that they were sitting in another room, talking to one another. The deceased usually repaired to a room upstairs, but on this occasion, owing to the depressed state of his mind, he went to the room he was subsequently found in. He went in and shut the door. At about 4 p.m., they all heard a report of a fire-arm. They all rushed to the room and pushed open the door which was not locked. They saw the deceased on the bed with a bullet wound in the head, and lying in a pool of blood. Then they noticed a revolver near the left side of his head. Seeing this the witness felt sure the deceased had shot himself. After this witness looked and found this letter addressed to the eldest son. He at once tore open the letter which was in English and in the handwriting of the deceased, and signed by the deceased. It was dated 2 p.m., Saturday, Witness read the letter. The letter read to the jury showed that deceased was heavily in debt and in it the deceased had stated he had decided to end his miserable life. The Police were informed. The revolver produced was the one which the deceased took with him when he went on a pilgrimage in 1906, and it had been in its possession ever since in a case. Witness did not know when the deceased took out the resolver from its case. He saw no one coming out of the room.

EXPLANATORY LETTER.

The letter was addressed to Tricumdas Dwarkadas. It was as follows:

"I, the undersigned Dwarkadas Dharamsey, being in the most embarrassed circumstances, beyond conception of anybody living in this world, have decided to end my miserable life and in order that nothing may be said of those connected with me by ties of blood, partnership, friendship or by their being on the Board of Directors of the Companies in which I was concerned, record this statement of my business life so that it will be seen that I alone am responsible for what has happened. When I refer in this to figures I do so from memory, but I believe them to be correct.

"I began business in 1883-84 commencing with a share in the agency of the Bombay Cotton and liability to take up Rs. 30,000 shares. To provide this, I had some assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,000 from my maternal grandmother and the rest were borrowed from Mr. Gordhandas Khattau. I paid interest on these sums at the rate of 9 per cent. and more, which swelled my liability. In 1888 I separated from the joint family by taking a fourth share in the Lakhmidas Mill Agency Commission and Rs. 1,000 only. Besides the above I did some business in joint account with Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and this account was kept by him and I incurred a loss for my share in that account on which also interest ran. From 1888 to 1897 my income was nearly spent away in family expenses, as my family went on increasing. I did not *then* live extravagantly neither did I live miserably. But my income from 1888 to 1897 was spent away and the original starting debt with interest thereon remained. In 1897 my Lanowli house contributed another amount to my total debt with its attendant running charges of interest and upkeep. To provide income against this liability I thought of starting another mill — ultimately the Tricumdas mill—with Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and Mr. Mulraj Khattau. But in the end, owing to Mr. Gordhandas wishing me to withdraw from the pearl business I thought—though wrongly as I have since but only recently learnt—Mr. Gordhandas did not want me to continue with him generally and therefore thought of separating from him also from the Britannia and the Tricumdas at the first opportunity deciding in my mind to take up the Tricumdas myself. This would require funds and to provide this I sold my commission in Lakhmidas mills to my uncle, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, in 1908. These monies to be received by instalments were to be put in the Tricumdas shares and as a result the income stopped and expenses and interest continued. I took over the Tricumdas from Mr. Gordhandas, Mr. Mulraj retaining his interest but as a co-sharer, but along with it I had also to take over the interest in and liability of Mr. Jairaj Muckonji's estate represented by Mr. Gordhandas in 200 shares of the Tricumdas. I arranged to transfer the last mentioned interest and responsibility in 200 shares to my uncle Mr. Gordhandas Khimji and to Mr. Narandas Ruttonsey, but the burden of financing them remained on me. I had also to take up Mr. Macpherson's interest in 150 shares and thus my own liability was from day to-day increasing 1) in the increasing family expenses owing to plague and consequent necessity of moving about and staying at Napean Sea Road, and (2) the interest charges being payable while there was no corresponding income during the construction of the mills. I also went in for building a house on Hornby Road Plot No. 76. I estimate the deficit, in the year 1901 when the Tricumdas mills started to work, after deducting assets taking the Tricumdas Mills shares at par, at 4 lakhs. To add to my misfortune my uncle Mr. Lakhmidas died in May 1901 which was soon followed by the premature death of his son Virji, and with an innermost high notion of keeping up the family name and reputation I decided to mix up my affairs with my uncle's which added on to my responsibility. From that time to 1904, the times of the Mills were bad, there were no dividends from shares and commission had to be given up, not to say anything of the expenses of the two houses. All this must mean serious additions to our liability and several wrong things had to be done. At the extreme times in 1904 I did the worst thing possible which I even now tremble to record beyond by way of reference. The good years of 1905 and 1906 gave us breathing time and seemed to put a cheerful aspect on the situation but proper advantage of this was not taken as between Mr. Damoder and myself, one was reluctant to interfere with the other. On the contrary, additional responsibilities were thoughtlessly undertaken in the nature of huge buildings on Trust lands. Mr. Damoder died in 1907 and I was left to bear the burden of the whole alone. The litigation in his estate, the consequent exposure and the addition to my troubles, responsibilities and liabilities which were aggravated beyond enduring point by the obstructive attitude of the female members of his family, particularly of Bai Sakerbai, the self-elected head of the family, do not require more than a passing reference.

"I have tried to save the situation up to the last moment taking out every scrap and piece of value from my place and involving friends beyond dream. But even then I could not do anything. I am penniless and I enjoin my family strictly, to clear away from the residence leaving everything there and to go out immediately with bare clothing. Anything more must be a curse on them. I have done and I again take upon myself only the whole responsibility."

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

Vasanji Bhagvandas said he was a nephew of the deceased. He lived at Chowpatti. He was at the deceased's about half-past one and was talking with the deceased and others. The deceased then left them saying he was going to lie down, and went to the room seen by the jury. At about half-past three, witness heard a report of a fire-arm coming from the direction of the room. The witness and others went to the room and saw the deceased lying in a pool of blood. Witness also saw a revelver on the left side of the deceased. In his presence a letter was found, which was in the handwriting of and signed by the deceased. The door was closed, and slight pressure opened it. There was nobody in the room except the deceased. For the last two or three days the deceased had promised his friends that he would do nothing rash. It was known to all that he was in bad circumstances. Witness did not suspect any foul play.

Inspector Guider said that in consequence of information received he came there, and was shown to the room seen by the jury. On going to the room, he found a six chambered revolver clenched in the left hand of the deceased. He took charge of the revolver afterwards. The deceased was dead when witness arrived. He examined the revolver and found it was loaded in all six chambers. One cartridge had been fired. When he came the deceased had been dead with a bullet wound in the head.

The Coroner, summing up the evidence, said that it appeared that previous to the event, the deceased was seated in a room and had conversation with the members of his family. Then instead of going to his room, the deceased went to another room. An hour and a half after this, the members of his family heard a report of a revolver, rushed into this room and found the deceased lying in a pool of blood, with a revolver in his hand. The first witness then found the letter read to the jury, from which they could see that the deceased was heavily in debt, and in which the deceased stated that "he wanted to end his miserable life." They also had the evidence of the nephew who corroborated the first witness's evidence. It appeared from the evidence that for two or three days the friends of the deceased had feared from his conversation that he was going to do something to himself and had taken promises from him that he would do nothing rash. It also appeared from the evidence that the deceased went to the room and after finishing the letter he shot himself. The Coroner added that this was a very sad ending to the career of a great man.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

The remains were afterwards conveyed ot the burning ground, and were followed by a large number of Hindu mourners.

THE DECEASED'S CAREER.

EX-SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Dwarkadas was born in the year 1864 and received his education at the Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's College. He came of the well-known Bhattia family of Sheth Khima Govind, whose grandson he was and to which family also his uncle the late Sheth Lakhmidas Khimji, a J.P. and a well-known philanthropist, belonged. Mr. Dwarkadas from an early age gave signs of future eminence and by dint of sterling qualities of head and heart, had risen to the position of one of the leading and most respected citizens of Bombay.

He was a liberal and discriminating patron of learning. Many a poor and struggling student owed his success and rise in life to his helping hand, and while ever ready to assimilate new ideas and ideas of a progressive age, he was tenacious of all that is sound and wholesome in antiquity. Young, bold, and energetic, possessing great tact and foresight, Mr. Dwarkadas was known to be an expert in the mill industry, and his advice in multifarious intricate questions of commerce and finance was keenly sought and cheerfully given. In the midst of his various engagements and duties he cheerfully took part in public affairs anxious to serve the public and his country to the neglect and sacrifice of personal interests. As a prominent member of the Bhattia community, he was held in high esteem and regard, and was a generous, if silent, donor, always prompt in helping the poor and the needy His sound practical knowledge of the mill industry admirably fitted him to be a member of the Boards of Directors of about a dozen mill companies and other concerns. He was the working agent of the Tricumdas Mills, the Lakhmidas Mills, and the Bombay Cotton Mills, and also a Director of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited.

The idea of starting a bank on the lines of the Bank of Bombay originated with him, along with others and he had the satisfaction of seeing the Bank of India—to the foundation of which he had energetically contributed not a little—became an accomplished fact.

The Government of Bombay, appreciating his high qualities and prominence in public, simultaneously nominated him, in 1904, a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Municipal Corporation and subsequently a member of the City Improvement Trust Board. He occupied two years ago a seat on the Corporation as a representative of the Fort Ward, and a seat on the Standing Committee of the Corporation, having been nominated thereto by Government. He was also a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association. In the beginning of December 1907, in recognition of his services, Mr. Dwarkadas was nominated Sheriff of Bombay for 1908, and enjoyed the honour for the full term.

The "Rast Goftar" published an appreciative notice of Mr. Dwarkadas at the time of his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. It said:—The honour of the Shrievalty of Bombay, for the next year, has fallen upon a worthy individual. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, who has been selected for this coveted distinction, is known to Bombay as a captain of industry and a useful and public-spirited citizen. The public career of Mr. Dwarkadas has been comparatively short. It was only of recent years that he applied himself to the responsible duties of public life, and during that brief period he has accorded himself to the entire satisfaction of his community, and Bombay citizens at large. To a man of his extensive business dealings, public fame and distinction can have little inducement. Encroachment upon one's time, which a businessman values in money, implies an amount of self-sacrifice which few men of affluence are prepared to encounter. The first opportunity, which Mr. Dwarkadas was allowed of proving his worth as a citizen, was when Government honoured him with a seat on the Corporation of Bombay. Mr. Dwarkadas made his debut under propitious circumstances. He was already then a Justice of the Peace and soon made his mark as a worthy and useful Corporator and as a member on the board of the Improvement Trust, to which position he was elevated soon after his nomination to a seat on the Corporation. The rapid pace at which Mr. Dwarkadas has risen from one place of honour to another, is a splendid testimony, if one was needed, of the confidence which he enjoys in the estimation of Government and the people. Mr. Dwarkadas holds his light under a bushel, and has never shown a hankering or impatience after publicity and prominence During his first incumbency as a Corporator, he so far earned the steem and confidence of the public that when he offered himself of a candidate for the Fort Ward, he was returned by his constituents with an overwhelming majority. But Mr. Dwarkandas has not stopped short at that. He has since been nominated by the Government to a seat on the Standing Committee of the Corporation, where he has taken a prominent share in the discussion of civic affairs. Mr. Dwarkadas' experience of the mill industry of this city was as unique as it was extensive. He was associated with a large number of some of the most prominent mills of the city, which are indebted for their flourishing condition to the frugal and business like management of his agency. As an employer of labour Mr. Dwarkadas was responsible for the maintenance of some hundreds of workmen and a large clerical staff, who owned in him a liberal

came of a wealthy and renowned family that has distinguished itself by its munificence, and inherited a fair legacy of his ancestral instincts for charity which was discriminately directed to objects worthy of his generosity. His private charity towards the cause of education has set many a young student upon his legs, who are this day carving an honest and independent livelihood as a result of the financial help which they acquired during their scholastic career towards the prosecution of their studies.

CRICKET MATCH POSTPONED.

The cricket match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana, which was to have been played yesterday was abandoned owing to the sad death of Mr. Dwarkadas, who was a member of the Hindu Gymkhana.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The burning question of the day is that of the reforms proposed by Lord Morley for the better Government of India by granting a fairly wide system of representative Councils, a question which has perhaps caused greater agitations in India, especially Mahomedan India, than any other for the past fifty years. The leaders of the Mahomedan community and the Moslem League doing their utmost to keep the question always before the public—more has been said and written upon, on this subject than any other during the past year but unfortunately with but little practical result, as the very foundation on which the question rests has been completely ignored or lost sight of by our leaders. All sorts of impracticable suggestions and absurd demands are being put forward and no really workable scheme propounded as to how the proposals of the Secretary of State for India should be carried into effect. The one and only cry is demand for a separate electorate. The question of Electoral divisions, their constitution, the qualification of voters, the system on which elections should be conducted, are all ignored, the one and only cry being "give us a Separate Electorate," and even here no suggestions or feasible reasons are put forward by the Moslem League and those amongst us considered as Leaders. Thousands of educated Mahomedans are asking for guidance and light on the most important subject but with the exception of eloquent speeches and high sounding platitudes as to racial advancement no workable scheme has as yet been put forward by the Moslem League and the Leaders of Mahomedan India as to the necessity of the demand. To say the least of it, the demand for a separate electorate is not only absurd, but at the present moment mischievous, and will most certainly launch Islam into a sea of disunion—it not only means a separation from Hindus and Christians but also sectarian separation within Islam itself, an evil much to be deplored and guarded against. Is the Moslem League prepared to give the Shias, Ismailias, Wahabies and other sectaries separate electorates? Will these sections of Islam be content with the predominant Sunni electors having their own way in the matter of sending representatives to the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils? I think not. In the face of these facts and the late Moharram riots in Lucknow, Bombay and other parts of India, would it not be better and more advisable to have a mixed electorate with reasonable safe-guards for Mahomedan interests. These questions should be well considered and the future results of a separate electorate taken into account before the cry is pushed to extreme. The future results of an agitation should above all be well considered and weighed, rather than the immediate benefits of a party cry. Most right-thinking and high-minded Mahomedans have come to look upon this demand as a sort of, what is vulgarly but most expressively termed, "soft soap" as there is no very apparent reason for such a demand.

What is required at present is a suggestion, to improve upon the Government scheme with due reference to the political advancement of Islam, and a cohesion of the various conflicting elements that help to make up what may be termed Mahomedan India: this can be better done with a mixed electorate than the suggestion at present put forward by the Moslem League of having a separate Mahomedan electorate. This may seem an anomaly to many, but nevertheless it is true. A mixed electorate will not only conciliate our Hindu fellow countrymen but be a pledge to the less numerous Moslem sects that their interests will be in the hands of unbiassed and disinterested voters and representatives, a much to be desired confidence in the present hopeless dissension within the fold of Islam. The fact of a very small number of sectarian leaders throwing in their lot with the Sunni majority does not prove that the rank and file of the various sects are in accord with the few leaders of advanced thought amongst them. On the other hand, it is a well known fact that the action of such men is rather severely criticised by the rank and file of the sects to which they may belong. All this disunion will most certainly widen rather than unite the various conflicting interests. Mixed electorates will in most cases help to put forward the fittest amongst us irrespective of personal religious views, men who would in all probability be shunned by the voters of a separate electorate simply because they happened to be Wahabies, Shias or some of the other sects so repugnant to orthodox Islam. A contention which is easy of proof to-day a careful study of the composition of the British House of Commons and the areas where the innumerable Christian sects are most influential will give a true conception of religious bigotry. If such is the case in the most enlightened country in the world what will be the result in India, where each sect arrogates to itself the title of Mahomedan denying the right to all other sects to call themselves Mahomedans, especially here in Bombay, the Memon will invariably speaks of himself as a Mahomedan and of the other sects by the appellation in use for the purpose of identification of various dogmatic differences and "vice versa." Furthermore we cannot afford to dispense with the help that can with a little tact and judicious common sense be obtained from the Hindu majority.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED HUSAIN.

Bombay, 27th August.

THE SIR CURZON WYLLIE MEMORIAL.

First List of Subscriptions.

The scheme for a memorial to Sir Curzon Wyllie, which is now under consideration and will shortly be submitted to the General Committee, is an investment bearing Sir Curzon Wyllie's name, on behalf of the Asiatic Strangers' Home in the East End of London. Sir Curzon worked for and warmly commended this institution. It is also proposed to set up a tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The following is the first list of subscriptions:—

Lord Curzon £15; Lord Roberts, Lord Morley of Blackburn, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Leslie Probyn, Mr. Theodore Morison, Mr. George Bambury, and Mr. H. G. Turner, £10 each; her Highness the Maji Sahiba of Bharatpore, £31; Mr. R. H. Elliot, £10. 10s.; Sir Alfred Lyall, £5; Major-Gen. Abbott and Sir Richmond Ritchie £5 5s. each; Col Martelli, Col Sir B. Hennell, Sir Charles Bayley, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Egerton Sir Charles Elliot, and Col Sir William Bisset £5 each; Mr. H. J. Sparkes £5 5s. Mr. Carr Gomm, Sir Edward Fulton, Sir William Lee Warner, and Sir Donald Macnabb, £5 each; Sir Bampfyld; Fuller, Col. Pitcher, and Mr. C. Latif, £5 5s. each; Sir Patrick Playfair, £5; Sir David Barr, £5 5s.; Mr. James Macnabb and Mr. T. W. Arnold, £5 each; Mr. W. Home, £5 5s.; Sir Walter Lawrence, £5; Major-Gen. and Mrs. Wylie, £5 5s.; Mr. Sale, £5.; Sir W. J. C. Cuningham and Sir Donald Robertson, £5 5s. each; Mr. Bruce Gardyne £5; Major-Gen. T. Reid, £5 5s.; Sir James Digges La Touche and Major-Gen. Alan Murray, £5 each; Mr. Jwalla Prasad Suvastava, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir Felix Schuster, Col. C. Herbert, and Mr. F. C. Thurn, £3 3s. each; Lord Lamington, £3.; Mr. F. A. Hirts, £3 3s.; Sir A Godley, £3; Mr. Dunlop Best, Sir Henry Cuningham, Sir Charles Lyal, General Sir T. E. Gordon and Sir M. Bhownaggree, £3 3s. each; Mr. Gupta, £3; Sir Adelbert Talbot, £3 3s.; Field Marshal Sir George White, Col Powlett. Surg. Gen. Franklin, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Sir James Bourdillon, Admiral Durnford, Mr. Colin Campbell, Sir R. Grant Burls, Col. T. Pears, Mr. Arthur Gladstone, Sir Edward Henry, Mr. H. Hastings, Sir Horace Walpole, Col. Sir John Ottley, Col. G. E. Yate, and Col. H. T. Lugard, £2 2s. each; Sir Mortimer Durand £2; Sir West Ridgeway, Sir A. C. Trevor, and Col. W. Loch £2 2s. each; the Master of Elibank, M.P. £2; Mr. S. Digby, Dr. Thornton, Major-Gen Barking, Sir A. T. Arundel, and Mr. R. Chisholm, £2 2s. each; thirty-six subscriptions below £2, £36—total, £421 14s

The names of Lord Curzon, Sir Douglas Dawson, and Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., have been added to the General Committee of the Memorial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Suit Dismissed.

D'LABHJI SAKHIDAS SANGHANI AND ANNARAJU VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. J. Baptista with Mr. Joshi, instructed by Mr. S. B. Mehta.

For the Defendants:—Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson and the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co.

These were two suits filed by the plaintiffs against the defendant Company for damages. The plaintiff in the first suit claimed Rs. 20,000 by way of compensation for the injury he had suffered to his left hand which, according to him, was due to the negligence of the defendant Company in omitting to shut the door of a particular train. The plaintiff in the second suit sued the Company for Rs. 1,000 for damages in consequence of the injuries caused to his right hand under almost similar circumstances. The two suits were heard together and judgment was delivered on Saturday last by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the course of his judgment, His Lordship said:—

These are two consolidated suits by two third-class passengers on the defendant Company's train for damages. The defendants deny negligence in fact and further plead that if there was negligence on their part, there was contributory negligence on the plaintiffs' part disentitling them to recover. The facts, which are virtually undisputed, are that the plaintiffs were travelling by the 1-30 local up train from Matunga to Musjid, on the 22nd March, 1908. A short way before Musjid Station, between Mazagon and Musjid, the down Nagpur mail passed at high speed. A door of one of the compartments on that train was open and swinging. It caught the projecting limbs of the plaintiffs, inflicting very serious injuries.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

The first question I am to decide is the question of liability. As to the second plaintiff, the defendant contend that he had opened the door and was standing with his arm on the outside rail. About the position of the first plaintiff, there is virtually no dispute. He was sitting with his back to the engine on a window seat, with his arm resting on the still. The upper part of the arm naturally projected a little, and just before the accident he was turning to the window to spit, which may have caused the arm to project a little further. But whether it was five or seven inches outside the window appears to me to be of no consequence. The second plaintiff makes a like case for himself. And again the extent to which the limb was outside the window seems unimportant, though it might be important for the defendant Company to show that he had opened the door while the train was on the track and not in a station, and so voluntarily exposed himself to an unusual risk.

The defendant Company deny first that it was in any way guilty of negligence. I had better therefore deal with that contention. If it be found in the defendant's favour, there is an end of the case. The defendants allege that before the Nagpur down mail left Victoria Terminus, the guard in charge of the train went down its whole length closing the doors. It is to be observed that while the train lay at the platform, the doors on the platform side were the doors which became the off-side doors as soon as the train was on the open track. There is a statutory obligation on the Company to close all doors. This they say they did. They go further and point to their own rules by which guards are ordered not only to close but look all doors on the off-side. Kinsley, the guard in charge of the mail, swears that he entered the carriage to which the door which caused the injuries belongs. It was a compartment reserved for ladies. It was unoccupied. Accordingly he swears that he put the shutters up, got out, closed and looked the door. He remembers having done this distinctly. Munro, the rear guard and Kinsley's subordinate, corroborates him. Doctor Fonseca, a passenger by the train has also been called to swear to this. But I cannot attach much value to his evidence. It is quite possible that he may have seen Kinsley closing some doors, and yet not have seen him close this door. This evidence shows that all the off-side doors were closed and locked three minutes or so before the train started. Certainly it would not in England, where belated passengers seek to enter trains up to the last moment, and Railway officials may open doors that have been closed to let them in, and forget to close and lock them. In this particular case, however, there were no lady passengers, and the compartment was, in fact, empty. It is still possible that after Kinsley closed and locked the door, assuming that he did, some passenger, got a member of the platform staff to open it for him, and then finding it was a lady's reserved compartment, rushed off and so the door got left open. The alternative suggestion that a passenger with a railway key came up, opened the door, and left it open seems to me too improbable. The truth appears to me to lie between two possibilities, neither of which is highly improbable.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

After commenting on the evidence of Kinsley and Munro, His Lordship discussed at length the question of contributory negligence. The defendant's case was that a passenger who puts any part of his person outside the carriage and receives an injury to the part so extruded, was guilty of negligence by putting himself outside the carriage, but of contributory negligence which disentitled him to recover against the Company, provided that, no matter what negligence the Company was guilty of that could not have caused the passenger an injury so long as he remained inside the carriage. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that resting their arms on the stills of the windows, was an ordinary natural every day act, which was not even negligence, and certainly could not have been contributory negligence disentitling them to recover for injuries done to them in such positions, by an act of negligence on the part of the defendant Company. The Company appeared to rest mainly upon the contractual obligations and the plaintiffs on the general principles of the common law.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the law on the subject, His Lordship observed:—I will mention the philosophical ground of the doctrine of contributory negligence derived by philosophical jurists from Aristotle. The four categories of causation are (1) the essence or formal cause. That would I suppose in the present case be the actual contact of the door with the arms of the plaintiff; (2) the necessitating conditions or the material cause. These would be the open door and the arms of the passengers within its reach; (3) the proximate mover, the efficient cause; (4) the final cause, that for the sake of which the act was done. The last category has no bearing upon a question of this kind, being restricted as I understand to motive, and therefore to the international acts of sentient beings. The doctrine of contributory negligence resolves itself into the second and third categories and the determination, upon all the factors found existing within them of the question, which of these factors was the efficient cause? The plaintiffs' act may make one of the necessitating conditions and so be negligence. But to take it further and convert it into contributory negligence, it must further be found to have been the efficient cause of the accident.

In the present instance since the first plaintiff at any rate could hardly in fairness be deemed to have known that the door which injured him was open, how was he to avert the accident? True he had in one sense the last chance of doing so, but merely on the supposition that neither he nor the defendant Company knew that the danger existed. If the Company knew that the door was open, it would be as fair to say that they should have stopped the train, as that the plaintiff, should have pulled in his arm.

In dealing with some of the authorities, Mr. Justice Beaman took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Baptista, counsel for the plaintiffs, for the great industry he had shown in presenting his clients' cases to the Court. He might frankly add that his sympathies had been throughout and still were with the plaintiffs. On the other hand, he could quite understand that the Company was obliged to lay all sentimental considerations when a principle so far-reaching and of such vital importance to the conduct of their business was at stake. But for that he did not doubt that common humanity would have impelled them to offer some compensation at any rate to these poor men whose injuries, whatever the strict legal rights of the parties might be, were caused by the Company's negligent act. But a Judge had nothing to do one way or the other with sentiment; his duty was to find out if he could what the law enjoined, and to keep himself strictly to that.

Now, it was a singular thing that notwithstanding the millions and millions of passengers who had travelled over railway lines in England, and the doubtless innumerable instances of putting parts of their persons outside the carriage-windows, the point he had to decide was absolutely as far as the English law went "res indegra."

ENGLISH LAW.

There was not a single reported case of the kind. No passenger in England had ever sustained injuries in this way, or if he had, sued to recover damages from the Company for them. Two of the State Courts of America had considered the question. In New Jersey Road Company vs. Kenuard 21 Pa. St., 203, the Pennsylvanian Court held the Company liable where the road was so narrow as to endanger projecting limbs unless the windows of the cars were so barricaded with bars as to render it impossible for the passenger to put his limbs outside the window. On the other hand the Massachusett's Court in Todd vs. Old Colony etc. Road Company, 39 Mass. 207 decided that there was no liability in such circumstances upon the Railway Company. Later the following cases came to the notice of the Court. Symon vs. London General Omnibus Company, 23 "Times" L.R. 468 and Hase vs. the same, 616. His Lordship examined these authorities also.

Ordinarily the most rash and curious English traveller, who as long as there was no apparent risk menacing him of the crossing by another train, would lean out of the window to admire the view, would instinctively draw himself well within the compartment while another train passed. Instinct seemed to side with the strict rule of contract with the railway, reminding him that he ought to be inside and not outside his carriage. For no human foresight and care were infallible. Such an accident as an unfastened door was always a possibility, a remote possibility. But the English traveller would not take the chance. Indians were differently constituted. They had not perhaps got the same amount of experience. The conditions of travelling by train in this country were different from those which obtain in a country like England and America. So that perhaps the same instinct of self-preservation was not yet developed in the average Indian passenger. But was the Company to know, or reckon with this? The true issue, which was one of vital importance to all Indian Railway Companies, came to this: Was the defendant Company liable for injuries caused to any part of a passenger which was outside the carriage in which he was travelling? In the Court's opinion the defendant was not liable. The principle of this decision could not be whittled away by any qualifying words. It must stand or fall upon its own principle. If this principle was good law it would set at rest for ever all questions of this kind, and a vast amount of litigation would be averted. If the principle was sound a passenger putting only half an inch of his person outside the carriage was in any better case than one who put a yard of himself outside. The first plaintiff's arm ought not to have been outside at all, not the fraction of an inch. It came to this: A passenger who got himself injured owing to putting any part of his person outside the carriage was guilty of contributory negligence. And it would follow that where the plaintiff admitted that he had incurred the injury in this way he would have no case to lay before a jury. To the strong leaning of his own mind in favour of the plaintiffs, therefore, he did not feel at liberty to give effect. He could not resist the conviction that the principle upon which the defence to this claim was based was the true principle.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS.

Looking to the peculiar contractual obligations under which the Railway Company lay essentially, he must hold that their liability in these two suits were discharged by the admitted facts that the injuries complained of could not have been suffered, had the plaintiffs remained inside the carriage they were travelling in. It, therefore, became unnecessary to go into the question of damages. Looking to all the circumstances of the case, bearing in mind that the plaintiffs might very reasonably have expected in this country at any rate to succeed, looking too to the injuries they had suffered, he (the learned Judge) thought that it would be fair while dismissing their suits against the defendant Company to leave all parties to bear their own costs.

ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

ZORABAI AND ANOTHER VERSUS MIAMAHOMED HAJIJAN MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. P. J. Padsha and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the defendants:—Mr. Robertson and the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., for Nos. 1 and 2. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad and the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for defendants 3 to 7.

The plaintiffs stated that Janmahomed was a Halai Memon and a timber merchant, who carried on business in the name of Mia Mahomed Janmahomed Chotani. He died intestate in Bombay on 15th June 1907 leaving 28 immoveable properties in Bombay, Bandra and Poona; also jewellery and stock-in-trade in timber valued at very considerably over Rs. 7,00,000. So far as the plaintiffs were aware the estate of the deceased was valued at Rs. 25,00,000. The monthly income was Rs. 6,000. The plaintiffs were his widow and daughter respectively. The first two and the last two defendants were respectively his sons and daughters by a predecessed wife. Defendants 3 and 4 were his two sons by No. 5, another widow, No. 4, was a posthumous son, born after the father's death. On the death of Janmahomed defendants 1 and 2 took possession of the estate and carried on the business. Although the plaintiffs had demanded their shares they declined to give them. They had also declined to pay to Zorabai 25 Tikals as her dower amounting to Rs. 750, and to render accounts of their administration. The estate should, therefore, be administered by the Court, accounts demanded, and a receiver appointed.

The written statement of the first two defendants stated that the plaint not having been verified according to the Civil Procedure Code the suit was not maintainable. They denied that the plaintiffs were the widow and the daughter of Janmahomed. Prior to the death of his father, Janmahomed retired from business and he had no stock-in-trade at the time of his death. The business belonged to the first defendant, and eighth of the properties belonged to him and his brother, the defendant No. 2. The Chotani buildings were Janmahomed's uncle's. Other properties had been incorrectly described. At the time of his death Janmahomed owed to these two defendants Rs. 36,452, and Rs. 277 for servants' wages. He had only Rs. 88 in cash; about Rs. 3,842 were due to him for rents. He was possessed of no ornaments and no stock-in-trade. Excluding the Poona and the Bandra bungalows and the family house, the monthly income of the deceased's estate in gross was Rs. 3,739. The taxes were about Rs. 425; ground-rents were also payable. No demands were made of them by the plaintiffs. Until the filing of this suit neither these defendants nor any of the other defendants ever heard of the existence of the plaintiffs or knew of their relationship to Janmahomed. If the plaintiffs were entitled to a share there was no danger that it would not be forthcoming. No injunction should be granted, nor receiver appointed as prayed for.

The statements of the other defendants were similar.

The hearing was proceeded with.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding between the Secretary of State and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, regarding the renewal of the contract which expires in 1913 for a further term of forty years.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BOMBAY COAL MARKET.

Question of Custom.

Before Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the Fifth Judge.

JEHANGIRSHAH BYRAMJI REGISTRAR VS. MESSRS. ANDREW YULE AND CO.

For the plaintiff:—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For the defendants:—Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna.

In this case, the plaintiff, a coal broker, claimed to recover from the defendants who are large dealers in coal, Rs. 375 for brokerage on 1,000 tons out of 1,200 tons of Bengal Bhuggatdih coal contracted to be sold by the defendants to the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The defendants had given a writing to the plaintiff agreeing to pay him 6 annas per ton on the 1,200 tons, in question. The defendants contended that according to the custom of the coal trade in Bombay brokerage was payable only on actual deliveries and that in this case 1,000 tons not being delivered under the contract effected by the plaintiff, no brokerage was payable to him. The defendants also alleged a special agreement by the plaintiff to guarantee performance of the contract in question.

His Honour, the Fifth Judge, in delivering Judgment said, that the evidence of the custom set by the defendants was in admissible in the case. Supposing it were admissible, the Judge held that the custom was not proved, inasmuch as whenever a broker threatened a suit, or actually filed a suit for his brokerage against any firm, who refused to pay his brokerage, it was paid. And the evidence called for the defendants was of a negative character. Even if the alleged custom were proved, he would hold it to be unreasonable. Such a custom, he thought, would entitle a seller of coal to take advantage of his own wrong in wrongfully refusing to deliver coal, as had happened in this case and thus depriving the broker of his brokerage. He held that the special agreement alleged by the defendants was not proved, and accordingly gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

His Worship has disposed of the case in which Inspector Hassan charged George Fernandez alias Manuel DeSouza, and Abdul Karim Jainaddin with theft of ornaments valued at about Rs. 2,240, belonging to Mr. Dennison, Consul-General for America. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused stole the ornaments from the "Roosevelt House" where the complainant lived. The first accused was subsequently arrested and made a statement, in consequence of which the second accused was also arrested and articles valued at about Rs. 1,790 were recovered from him. The accused were convicted, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The first accused, who had a previous conviction, was also ordered to report to the Police his place of residence for a period of three years after his release from jail.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Alexander J. Lester (Chairman).

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF THE STAND.

His Worship disposed of 19 cases, including one against two victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and for plying a public conveyance for hire without having obtained an attendant's license and badge. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

GIRGAUM.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.

ASSAULT ON A RAILWAY SERVANT.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases on Saturday morning, including one in which Jafferbhai Sarafali and Gulamali Sarafali, two Bohras, were charged with assaulting a railway servant. The case for the prosecution was that on Thursday night the accused who were to travel by a mail train went to the Charni Road Station of the B. B. and C. I Railway and wanted to pass through the "local" gate to the platform. The "puncher" objected to their going to the platform through the "local" gate as only local passengers up to Bandra were allowed to pass through that gate, while "mail" passengers could go to the platform only through the "mail gate." An altercation took place and the accused assaulted the "puncher" at the gate. Their Worships, in delivering decision, said that it appeared from the evidence that it was a rule of the Company not to allow any passengers going beyond Bandra to enter the platform through the local gate but that a "puncher" could allow a passenger as a favour. This, in their Worships' opinion, was likely to lead to corruption, and they were of opinion that the Railway authorities should look into this. Their Worships convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

DADAR.

Before Mr. A. J. Agabeg, (Chairman), Kazi Saleh Mahomed Londay, Mr. H. M. Cama, and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	4	3	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	13	8	73
This day last year	8	5	85
Do. 1907	0	0	108

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

August 28th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	83	37	0
B	188	126	6
C	80	36	2
D	35	29	0
E	185	36	0
F	84	6	0
G	79	10	0
Total to date	753	280	8
Total rats killed			1,063

THE SOUTHERN SHAN STATES RAILWAY.

IT has long been recognised that the great and urgent need of the Southern Shan States was railway connection between the States and the plains of Burma, and it is common knowledge that the scheme which was repeatedly and steadily advocated by successive Superintendents of the Southern Shan States received the strong and sympathetic support of the several Lieutenant-Governors of this Province. Public opinion has run high in favour of this line and the Burma Chamber of Commerce has expressed very strong views on the subject. Referring to the statement of a former Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, who, in declining to share what he was pleased to term the "robust faith" of those who have so long advocated the construction of the Southern Shan States line, expressed a doubt as to whether any member of the Burma Chamber of Commerce would even invest a hundred rupees in the project with any hope of a financial return unless guaranteed by Government out of the general revenues of the country, a Chairman of the Chamber remarked that if the Public Works Member was really serious in advancing that as a valid argument against the construction of the line or the prospects of its financial success, he must possess very rudimentary ideas as to the purposes for which mercantile capital is brought to this country. He added that it was not to be supposed that the definite undertaking of one ruler of this province, the strong recommendations of another and the consistent advocacy of the officer immediately responsible for the prosperity of the district most affected and the oft-repeated wishes of the general public could be indefinitely ignored. Yet, notwithstanding the constant agitation for the line, the scheme was not viewed favourably by the higher authorities till quite recently when sanctioned to the survey of a line was at last accorded. The announcement of the receipt of a despatch from the Secretary of State conveying final sanction to the construction of the railway will, therefore, be gratifying intelligence alike to the commercial community of Burma and to the Shan Chiefs. In this address to the Shan and Karenni chiefs at the Durbar held at Taunggyi on the 25th March last, Sir Herbert White did not seem particularly sanguine that final sanction would be accorded by the Secretary of State for India for some time to come so that the announcement now made will be all the more gratifying. In August 1904 forty-three Shan chiefs submitted a joint memorial praying for the fulfilment of Sir Frederic Fryer's promise of the railway made to them at the Durbar of 1901, because, they said, prosperity and higher civilisation were impossible and all development in their states was arrested until they were given the means of bringing their produce to the main line. But, though the railway has now been sanctioned it is feared that owing to the present financial exigencies the construction cannot be begun for some time to come, nothing being possible during the current official year. However, it is to be hoped that the work of construction of the line will be commenced at latest next year.

The line as originally projected was to connect Thazi with Taunggyi, a distance of about 120 miles, and was on a narrower gauge than that of the existing Burma Railway system. But it was pointed out that in the event of its being constructed every pound of produce sent down from the Southern Shan States would have to be transhipped at the junction. This was recognised as a serious disability, and Sir Herbert White strongly urged that the line should be constructed on the metre gauge so as to conform to the existing gauge which would obviate the necessity of breaking bulk at Thazi. This view was ultimately accepted and a fresh survey was begun towards the end of 1906-07 resulting in the formation of a complete project securing the best alignment. The line will extend from Thazi to Tayaw, in Yawnghwe State, a distance of one hundred miles. While the survey was being carried out, an investigation of the possibilities of electric traction was also undertaken. Mr. Alexander, the Electric Engineer, attached to the survey party, first examined the Nam Hpilu and Heho streams, but he found that they would not give more than 2,000 horse-power each. His subsequent study of the Panlaung water-power, near the Singaung-in, however, showed that the power available here would be ample. It is also understood that Mr. Alexander examined the Nam Tang falls, which on a moderate estimate would supply about 100,000 horse-power, but their great distance, being not less than 80 miles in an air line from the electric working station renders their use impracticable.

The rich soil of the Southern Shan States is admirably suited for the successful cultivation of wheat and other cereals and as a matter of fact the Southern Shan States are capable of supplying the entire demands of Burma for wheat, barley, oats and potatoes which are now imported from across the seas; cardamums grow excellently. The tobacco of the Southern Shan States is well-known, as also the fact that European fruits and vegetables thrive. Excellent oranges are produced in Lawksawk and the Kantu-long and Kantu-awn orange groves have long been famous. It is not, however, so well known that coffee, the cultivation of which is extending in different States, promises well and that the cotton crop would very largely increase the output from Burma where the growers were able to carry their produce to the railway. The cultivation of betel-nuts in Maw and of the arecapalm and betel-vine in Kenghkam have proved profitable; while groundnuts, sessamum, sugarcane, gram, onions, turmeric and garlic also extensively cultivated in several of the States. As source of wheat supply the States are of first importance.

Yawnghwe, which is to be placed in direct railway communication with Burma, is a very fertile valley covering an area of 2,400 square miles equivalent to 1,536,000 acres and it is the third largest Sub-State. It is estimated on the assumption that 10 per cent. of the entire area is capable of being brought under cultivation, two-fifths of which would probably be devoted to wheat, the gross outturn of the wheat crop, at the low average yield of 1,000 lbs. per acre, would amount to about 500,000 cwts. while the potato crop is capable of yielding an enormous output. Notwithstanding the present restricted demand, which necessitates restriction of cultivation to its narrowest limits the Yawnghwe crop statistics show the following figures in 1907-08: Paddy 476,287 baskets: wheat 4,115 baskets; gram 530 baskets; potatoes 126,275 viss; garlic 558,760 viss. The figures of production of wheat look small, but as a matter of fact the Yawnghwe Sawbwa during the past few years has been able to supply the Military Police Battalion with their full requirements, 2 lakhs lbs. of wheat in 1906-07 and 500,000lbs. in the following year. In the Myelat which contains a gross area of 3,800 square miles and Kengtung with an area of 12,000 square miles excellent wheat and potatoes are also produced. The exports of potatoes to Burma from the Myelat are considerable, the quantity sent out being 64,700 maunds in 1905-06; 83,024 maunds in 1906-07 and 109,347 maunds in 1907-08.

As regards other products, rubber in large quantities is produced in Kengtung. The Reporter on Economic Products to whom samples were sent some time ago reported that the specimens of rubber were of excellent appearance and quality, containing 94·65 per cent. of caoutchouc. The examination showed the rubber to be of great purity on account of the large proportion of workable caoutchouc which it contains and its market value in London was then estimated at least at 4s. per lb. The camphor tree occurs wild in certain localities in the State and the cultivation of the tree is extending in Kentung, the exports of camphor from the Southern Shan States averaging about 6,000 or 7,000 viss annually. There are also extensive valuable forests of Pine, both "pinus khasia" and "morkusii," in the States, while the demand for sticklac has given a great impetus to this trade and collection is now carried on in a more methodical manner and in many places plants are now grown for breeding the insects. The exports of sticklac from the States during the past few years have been 28,671 maunds in 1905-6; 41,696 maunds in 1906-07 and 36,851 maunds in 1907-8. In Karenni the manufacture of cutch and the collection of sticklac are the chief occupation of the people and sales of these products have been steadily increasing within recent years.

In regard to minerals, coal, gold, silver lead, iron, sulpher and tin are also said to occur in several parts of the Southern Shan States. The Bawzaing and Sisit silver mines in the Mawson State are already well known, the exports to Burma being 8,050 viss of oxidised lead and 800 viss dressed ore in 1905-06, 2,000 viss refined lead, 6,975 viss oxidised lead and 2,400 viss dressed ore in 1906-07 and 500 viss refined lead, 3,000 viss oxidised lead and 400 viss dressed ore in 1907-08; while the local disposals of pure silver in the same three years were respectively 1,678 ticals, 451 ticals and 687 1-4 ticals. From the old Magwe mines in Hsamonghkam State and in the Myelat gold is said to be obtainable in paying quantities, while silver and lead are said to occur in the Myelat and abundantly in Kyaukiate Sub-State of Yawnghwe. Coal is found in the Myelat and in Pwels and Pangini States. The Bawlake State in Karenni contains tin mines and in 1906-07 a prospecting license to work the ore near Mawchi in Bawlake was granted to the Burma Mining Syndicat of Rangoon. It is said that there is no doubt as to the quantity and quality of the tin to be had there and if anticipations prove correct, the tin mines ought to become before long a valuable asset in Karenni, Mr. Hillier, of Lashio, is working antimony mines in Mong Hus State, and a practical miner who has arrived from Germany has opened the reef both at Nakeng and Mong Sang. Already considerably over 1,000 tons of ore have been extracted and it is understood that smelting operations are being carried on at Nakeng. The Southern Shan States Syndicate, in the name of Mr. W. Bruce Dick, recently obtained a prospecting license covering a large extent of territory in the States of Maw Kmi, Mongpan and Kengtung and a mining engineer and expert, Mr. C. M. Euan Smith, from England, has arrived with boring and assay implements. Mr. Euan Smith has up to the present confined his attention to Karenni and the results of his investigations and assay seem to indicate that the concession is likely to pan out well. Other extensive prospecting operations for minerals are in active progress or are contemplated in the near future and the development of the mining industry in the Southern Shan States and the consequent influx of large numbers of foreign labourers and others will introduce a new element into the States.

In anticipation of early railway communication with Burma the Sawbwa of Yawnghwa in 1906-07 dug a navigable canal which he extended by two miles in the following year. This canal furnishes an open waterway from the Yawnghwe lake to Mawhisat where the projected railway would cross the valley. And Maung Po Ket, son of a Myook, has purchased a steam pinnace to ply between his village Kenghkam, and the Lake. Leases of land for agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the railway line are being largely taken up within recent years. Colonel Rippon, who is an accomplished naturalist and economic entomologist, has settled near Kalaw and is cultivating fruit and vegetables in Hsamonghkam where he has obtained a lease of 100 acres, while Mr. Reilly has also put a lease of 20 acres in the Yawnghwa State under fruit and vegetables, and it is reported that a number of leases have been granted for a similar purpose in the neighbourhood of the proposed railway.

Needless to say the completion of the railway is anxiously looked forward to and it is admitted that the line will be of the greatest use in promoting the prosperity and accelerating the progress of the States. In addition to the fact that the line will greatly reduce the enormous cost of the Government cart road to Thazi, as well as the cost of garrisoning the States, the Government will share in the greatly increased prosperity of the country by enhancement of the tribute demand which would then be possible. It is generally acknowledged that nothing short of the railway can ameliorate the condition of the people, swell the revenues of the Chiefs and enable Government to administer the country without pecuniary loss.—The "Rangoon Gazette."

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE report just issued from January 1907 to December 1908 says, the increased activity mentioned in the last Summary continued in the year 1907 but was not kept up in 1908. However, there are signs of reviving interest; and, further, it is satisfactory to note that the usual work was carried on with regularity and with very fair success.

Mr. N. G Welinkar, M.A., LL., B. was appointed on each occasion as Secretary and Treasurer; but during his absence in Europe from May 1907 to May 1908 Mr. Krishnarao Vithal, Headmaster, St. John's Night School, Oomercarry, acted as Secretary and Treasurer. The special thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Krishnarao for the zeal and ability with which he performed his duties. On Mr. Welinkar's return in May 1908, he resumed his duties as Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS.

The following is a summary of the special operations carried out by the Association during the two years under review.

(1) Critic

STRANGE HISTORY OF A TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

Twenty-five Centuries Old.

THERE is at least one relic on earth which can claim without dispute an antiquity of twenty-five centuries. It is a tooth of Buddha, preserved in the Maligava Temple at Kandy, in the central province of Ceylon. The tooth is very seldom exhibited to the public, lest it should be snatched away, for there is a deep-rooted belief that whoever possesses the relic shall be a universal monarch. Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhushans, M.A., Ph.D., of Calcutta, who visited Kandy during the recent Perahera festival, was on the special recommendation of the High Priest of Ceylon admitted into the temple where the tooth-shrine, as well as the precious jewellery of unparalelled beauty and workmanship, presented to it by the successive Kings of Ceylon, were shown to him. The temple is situated in the inmost recess of a monastery, on the banks of a lake overhung on all sides by hills, which command charming views of the city. The doors of the temple are inlaid with carved ivory. On a massive silver table, hung round with rich brocades, stands a bell-shaped Karanda shrine, made of gold, inlaid with rubies, sapphires, lapis-lazuli, emerald and other gems and ornamented with jewelled chains. There are enclosed in it six other golden caskets, similarly shaped and adorned. The inmost casket, about one foot in height, contains a golden lotus flower in which reposes the pearl-hued tooth which emits various colours blue, green, yellow red etc., refracted from the gems around. A short history of the tooth and of its strange vicissitudes is given here as illustrating the deep devotion ever shown to it by the Budhist world.

In the fifth century B. C. a tooth of Buddha was saved from the funeral fires at Kusinara (Gorakpur) and delivered to the King of Dantapura, in Kalinga (modern Rajhamundry,) where it was honoured for 800 years. Early in the fourth century A. D. Pandu, a Brahmanic King of the Deccan, carried away the tooth to his kingdom, where it was subjected to various engines of destruction. Being unsuccessful in his impious attempts, the King himself became a convert to Buddhism. The tooth was conveyed to the city of Dantapura. Shortly, however, fresh enemies came. The King of Dantapura, before going to combat, concealed the tooth in the braided hair of his daughter, who, together with her husband and a priest, disguised as Brahmins, was sent over to Ceylon in a ship. In 310 A. D., the fugitives arrived in Ceylon, where King Kirti-Sri. Meghavarna took charge of the tooth and built for it a magnificent edifice at Anuradhapura. He also granted an immense sum to celebrate an annual "Dantha-dathu" (tooth relic) festival. The Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hian, who visited Anuradhapura in 413 A. D., recounts the gorgeous ceremonies with which the tooth was carried in processions during the festival. During 459-477 A.D. king Dhatusena made a jewelled casket for the tooth. With the removal of the capital of Ceylon to Pulastipura, the tooth was transferred there in 1190 A. D. by Parakrama Bahu the Great, who built for it a beautiful temple, still extant, the exquisite workmanship of which has astonished all who have seen it. About the year 1240 A. D. Vijaya Bahu enshrined it at Dembadeneya, whence Bhuvenaka Bahu I. took it to Yapahu. In the year 1263 A. D. it was transferred to Kandy, then called Srivardhanapura.

The first European author who makes mention of the tooth is Marco Polo, who visited Ceylon in 1284 A. D. In his time the Buddhists worshipped the tooth as a relic of Buddha. The Mahomedan Moors, who spread in Ceylon the legends of the first man, an exile from Paradise, considered the relic to be the tooth of Adam, while the Tamil Hindus of the island adored it as the tooth of the monkey-god Hanuman. Between the years 1303 and 1314 A. D. the Tamil King Pandya invaded Ceylon and carried the tooth to Madura (in Southern India), whence it was brought back to the island by the diplomacy of Parakarama Bahu III. His son established it in 1319 A. D, at Hastiselapura. During the troublous times that followed, it was hidden in different parts of the island, and, finally, it came into possession of the Tamil Hindu Kings of Jaffna, from whom it was taken by the Portuguese on the capture of Jaffna in 1560 A. D. The tooth is said to have been destroyed at Goa by the orders of the Portuguese Viceroy Constantine da Braganza. According to Portuguese historians, a tooth of ivory was subsequently fabricated by King Vikrama Babu and placed in a temple at Kandy in 1566 A. D. The Sinhalese authors, on the other hand, affirm that on the arrival of the Portuguese the genuine tooth was concealed at Delmaga, Saffragam and elsewhere while the tooth destroyed at Goa was a counterfeit. It is not known where the tooth was hidden, when, in 1586, Rajah Singha, King of Sitavacca, took possession of Kandy, for he did not find it there. Nor was the tooth at Kandy, when, in the following year, the Kandyans placed on the throne the son of Jayaweera, who was a Roman Catholic Christian. His sister, a Roman Catholic, who succeeded him, did not find the relic. It was in 1589 A. D., when King Vimala Chandra, a devout Buddhist, seized the throne, that the tooth reappeared at Kandy. The Maligava temple, in which the tooth is at present lodged, was built by Kirti-Sri-Raja Singha, who, in 1775 A. D. made an open display of the relic.

In 1815 A. D. the tooth, along with the island of Ceylon, came into the possession of the British Crown. During the rebellion against the English in 1818 the tooth was secretly removed by certain priests and towards the conclusion of the rebellion it was again restored. The British Geovernment then empowered its Resident at Kandy to act as the custodian of the tooth and a soldier to keep guard every night at the door of the temple. A most magnificent public exhibition of the tooth took place at Kandy in 1828. In 1834 a secret plan was concerted by disaffected Sinhalese to remove the tooth, but their movements were carefully watched by the British Government, who arrested the delinquents, and their scheme was frustrated. In 1839, the British Government gave up direct official control over the tooth. The resident priests, who now guard the tooth, do not, as a rule, shew it to anybody, except under very special circumstances, by the joint orders of two senior priests, called Mahanayakas, a lay official called Secretary and the British Government Agent at Kandy.—"Madras Mail."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th August 1909,

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)—

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	23	9	20 p.m.	11	13
Teheran ...	20	12	40 p.m.	0	2
Suez	20	11	50 p.m.	0	9

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shapurad and Astara vis Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly. Route unreliable at present (25-8-09).

BY THE WAY.

REVIVING MESSINA.

We easily grow accustomed to regarding catastrophes as final, and in doing so we are grosely unjust to the unlimited powers of recovery that Man has always shown. So, recently, we have witnessed vast earthquakes at San Francisco and Messina; yet the illustrated papers have lately shown us the astonishing progress the former city has made towards its re-establishment and, in his annual report of the trade of Catania, the American Costansul upsets many of our theories in regard to the latter. Not only is he confident that owing to her geographical position, Messina will regain her former importance, but he informs us also, even more surprisingly, that the agricultural results of the disaster were far from being overwhelming. The loss of orange and lemon trees, which, we were told, was going to affect the prices of those fruits seriously and for a long time, turns out to be quite insignificant after all. Its geographical and natural advantages will not be long in restoring Messina to oblivious prosperity.

BLUE FOR "THE BLUES."

A story is being related of a Parisian who was troubled by a fractious wife. Advised to consult a doctor, the latter recommended changing the wall-paper from red to blue, with the result that connubial bliss is restored. No doubt there is "something in it," and the theory has been put into force in convalescent homes in this country, but one views with mild alarm this further intrusion into our home of the man of science. Already he forces on us uninteresting menus and medicates our linen. Now he would help us furnish—to-morrow no one will dare to go shopping without his doctor. We shall be told that our combs are draughty, or that collars pamper the throat. We are not accustomed to tyranny, and that of the physician is as capricious as any other. The life-preservers of to-day are the death-traps of to-morrow. It is not hard to believe that this colour theory may be wellfounded. It is only as a sign of the times that one mistrusts it. An Englishman's home is no longer his castle—it is a wing of his doctor's laboratory.

A MODERN ATLAS.

Another Parisian report asks us to believe in the existence of a youth who, with the experience of thirteen crowded years behind him, is already far down the road of artistic penury. That is to say, he has for five years been writing poetic dramas, and the practice has by now, one feat, become a habit. One of them is called with all the exuberance of his youth, "Pour vivre heureux, bornons nos vœux." He has also published a volume of verse bearing the modest title "Connaitre." The case of this unhappy boy is one of the saddest we remember—he has got, even more than little Jude Fawley, an attack of what Thomas Hardy calls "the ache of modernism." He wants two years away from all books, learning all that a garden and a farm can teach him.

A SQUARE PEG AT THE OVAL.

It is difficult to criticise the "impasse" which Mr. J. N. Crawford and the Surrey County Cricket Club have reached until one has fuller knowledge, but, judging from the published correspondence, the authorities are to be congratulated upon their firm attitude and commiserated with in losing so fine a cricketer. One approves their action, for it seems to have been in the best interests of the game. In no match of importance, from Test Matches downwards, does a captain obtain "carte blanche" in making up the side, and he is frequently called upon to lead a team which, in his opinion, could be improved upon. That Mr. Crawford should introduce the personal element is to be deplored—that he should deliver his ultimatum on the very morning of the match is quite inexcusable. Speaking generally, it is better that a task affecting the livelihood of several men should be accomplished by a committee than by one man, whatever his qualifications. Justice is more often secured in this way for that respectable citizen, the cricket professional. The Surrey authorities will suffer from the loss of this great player, but their prestige will stand higher than ever with those who have the best interests of the game at heart.

ROOSEVELT REDIVIVUS.

Mr. Roosevelt, pausing for a moment in his pursuit of big game, to get breath, has looked around him to some purpose, and given us the benefit of observations. He has had such a wide experience of hunting grounds both "out west" and now in Africa that praise for Uganda as the most attractive playground in the world is praise indeed. His more serious observations, we hope, did not fall on stony ground. He regarded the country as one of the few promising sites for European (or, rather, white man's) colonisation still undeveloped, and a good object for the regard of investers. On the coloured races question Mr. Roosevelt will command attention by his rather unexpected attitude of anti-sentimentalist. Mr. Roosevelt is certainly not a sentimentalist, but his words of warning against the over-enthusiasm of well-meaning people, whilst rather unexpected, will have all the effect that expert advice can possess.

FIGHTING THE ENEMY.

The trustees under the will of the late Mr. Harry Barnato have decided to apply the £250,000 he bequeathed for charitable purposes to furthering cancer research. No better object could have been selected, and even if no direct result is obtained from the working of the fund, it will not have been wasted. Every step in science has to be mounted, though all are not equally glorious. Terrible though the scourge of cancer is generally recognised to be, the ordinary man hardly realises, perhaps, the hold it has upon our race. Of every seven women attaining the age of thirty-five, one succumbs to this ghastly disease. It is only right that the new buildings should adjoin and the new researches be conducted in conjunction with the Middlesex Hospital, which has already made a speciality of this complaint, but it must be understood that the hospital itself will in no way benefit. It would be a great misfortune if its subscription list in any way suffered from this accident of locality.

A NATIONAL DEBT.

It is with something of a shock that we learn from the "Daily Express" that Lieutenant Shackleton, to whom we have given our plaudits and congratulations, was really in need of something far more material. It was generally understood with comfortable carelessness, that the cost of the expedition was provided for, and we had regarded the explorer's lectures and forthcoming publication as the result of a very natural inclination to satisfy our curiosity and obtain some slight personal remuneration at the same time. Nothing it now appears was further from the truth. The expedition was only made possible by the generosity of one or two gentlemen, but it is not to be expected that they are prepared to meet the cost of the trip. Probably Lieutenant Shackleton would not allow it, and in any case it is not desirable. The brilliant exploits of the South Pole Expediiion have reflected glory on the whole nation. It is our duty to see that no one man is the loser by our increased prestige.

BOARDING HOUSE EUCLID.

DEFINITIONS AND AXIOMS.

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house.
2. Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.
3. A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.
4. The landlady of the boarding-house is a parallelogram, that is, an oblong, angular figure, that cannot be described, and is equal to anything.
5. A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to each other that meet together but are not on the same floor.
6. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.
3. A bee-line may be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house.
4. The clothes of a boarding-house bed, stretched ever so far both ways, will not meet.
5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square feed.
6. On the same bill and on the same side of it, there should not be two charges for the same thing.
7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of the one he equal to the amount of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if not, let one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SMART FROCKS FOR THE CASINO.

Our Paris correspondent writes: Many charming gowns, carried out for the most part either in white materials or in fabrics of very pale colouring, have been designed almost exclusively for Casino wear, although the toilettes which can be worn abroad for this purpose are almost equally suitable for use at home, at weddings, or garden parties, or, in fact, at any smart function. There is an even greater variety than usual this season about these Casino gowns, possibly because so many different styles are permissible, while in the matter of materials there is practically an endless variety from which to choose a very graceful Casino gown, destined for Trouville, which I am thinking of, is carried out in pale Nattier blue silk muslin, with large embroidered spots worked in white silk. The muslin is made up over soft satin, in a rather deeper shade of blue, and both the skirt and bodice are trimmed with a very fine embroidery, worked on wide silver filet lace, and carried out in the palest shades imaginable of blue, pink, and leaf-green, brightened here and there with threads of silver. This embroidery is cleverly arranged, so that it gives the much admired tablier effect to the upper part of the skirt, where it comes up in two sharp points on either side. It also borders the train, and appears again on the front of the bodice, while it serves to make a small collar, the effect of which is very becoming. The square-cut yoke is filled in with a soft drapery of cream chiffon. The sleeves are of spotted muslin, from the shoulder to the elbow, but cream chiffon is used to drape the arm from the elbow to the wrist. A distinctive feature of this Casino frock is the long soft sash of Nattier blue satin, which is brought from under the wide band of embroidery in the front of the bodice, taken round the hips, and brought down very low on the opposite side of the skirt, where it is knotted and finished with loops and ends. These long sashes, arranged in various ways, are to be seen on many of the smartest gowns at the moment. Some other very pretty Casino frocks are being made in bordered crepe de chine, chosen in soft pastel shades, and also in mousseline de soie, printed with wide borders in floral colourings. The finely embroidered white muslin Princess robes seem to have taken a fresh lease of life, and are just now more popular than ever. They are worn chiefly with large black-and-white picture hats, adorned only with ruches and choux of tulle and big black ospreys.

SOME NOVEL MILLINERY.

Although one is beginning to grow a little tired of the hats in white Curacoa straw, and in soft Panama, made with mushroom brims, and trimmed only with a draped scarf of printed silk gauze, or a few folds of soft silk, gathered on one side into a large flat chou, nothing newer or prettier has been invented so far for morning wear. It is doubtful, too, whether any other form of head-gear looks really better than one of these white hats seen in the company of a gown in white pique, for instance, or in linen, in some pale shade of green or lilac. Hats for morning wear are very pretty, too, made in gold-coloured Italian straw, and trimmed only with a white hand of sapphire, blue ribbon velvet tied at the back in a very large bow, consisting of manylong loops, and held in place by a hat-pin, with a top in ivory adorned with a miniature painting. Among other smart hats seen recently at a popular French watering-place, there was a large shape in fine black chip, draped round the crown with folds of pale tan-coloured crepe de chine, and trimmed in front with a big bunch of oats and wheat in the natural shade, a knot of crepe de chine, and two huge cabochons of bright jet. Very pretty also is a large hat in white esprit net, the shady brim edged with frills of fine Valenciennes lace, and the large Charlotte Corday crown, wreathed with cornflowers. This hat is worn with a white muslin gown, trimmed with many frills and insertions of fine Cluny lace, and arrangad with a very pretty bodice, cut square, and filled in with esprit net. Tucked into the front of the corsage there is a bunch of real cornflowers to match the artificial blossoms which adorn the hat.

THE TURKISH DELEGATES.

Letter of Thanks.

The following letter from Ahmed Riza Bey has been received by the President of the Eastern Question Association in reply to an address of congratulation on the occasion of the Turkish National Fete:—

"Chamber of Deputies, Constantinople, July 31, 1909.

"My dear President,—To you I owe many thanks for all the labours you have so unselfishly undertaken in arranging a magnificent reception for our delegates. You have fully succeeded; the enthusiastic telegrams which my friends have sent me testify to the manifestations on all sides.

"The gracious reception and amiable words, so full of sympathy and encouragement, addressed to the delegates by your august and magnanimous Sovereign, his Majesty King Edward VII., the generous hospitality both privately and officially extended to them by the right hon. the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons, the display of good-will shown by the Ministers of the Crown, and the cordial words of welcome spoken by your countrymen have deeply touched us. Believe me, my dear President, these clear proofs of amity contribute in no small degree to the strengthening of the ties which bind together two friendly Powers and keep alive the kind feelings which happily exist between the British and Ottoman nations. We await the visit of our British Parliamentary colleagues to Constantinople in order to express to them verbally all the friendly and sincere sentiments which we feel towards them.

"For your personal congratulations on our anniversary I thank you. The idea which has suggested your charming offering is a reflection of your noble sentiments. I notice that you refer to a time in my life when I drew upon all my courage in the firm hope of a future worthy of my country. Since I have reached my desire for the inauguration of constitutional government I forgot all my sufferings. It only remains for us to go forward in patriotic co-operation both as regards our views and our efforts. This is what the nation understands, and the reason why we possess its support and its strength—in other words, solidarity—which is the true basis of the parliamentary "regime" so dear to the British people. Accept, my dear President, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments.—Ahmed Riza, the President of the Eastern Question Association, Hawkhurst, England."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Electric Wires as Railway Defence.

Melilla, Friday 13.

A convoy has provisioned the Spanish advanced positions.

A friendly Moor reports that the enemy in small parties approach the lines of the Franco-Spanish Railway in the evening, with the object of destroying them, but owing to the latter being protected by electric wires the enemy do not succeed in surprising the Spaniards. At three o'clock in the morning they return to the mountains, the Spanish artillery opens fire, and the enemy's position are seen to fall. But the Moors have in the douars extensive subterranean refuges. Here they hide during the firing and come out when it is over. This explains why an encampment has been seen to be utterly destroyed, and then, through field-glasses, the inhabitants have been perceived safely retiring.

Nothing is heard of an advance of the Spanish forces. It is believed that it will not begin for some days.

The garrison is in excellant health.

Madrid, Friday, August 13.

According to the "Heraldo," serious differences of opinion have arisen between the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior in regard to the situation in Barcelona. The Captain General and the Civil Governor are stated to have received from their respective Ministers diametrically opposite instructions.

The "Heraldo" adds that a partial Ministerial crisis may be the result, and it seems to think that the position of the Minister of War is not exactly the weakest. The Minister of War denies the statements of the "Heraldo."

SPANISH PERIL IN MELILLA.

While a report from Lisbon that the Spaniards had again suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Moors in Melilla is denied by the Spanish Embassy in London, a Reuter message from Madrid (which must have passed the Censor) says: "Every available Spanish warship has received orders to sail for Melilla.

A Famous Cricketer

G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 200 wickets, and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manufacturer of that popular sweetmeat —"Health Toffee."

Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—

To enable me to *wear* well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the *best* out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, *proved my greatest mainstay.*"

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tensity and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to *wear* well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energising potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes:—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to *wear* well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

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Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN POONA.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 28.

TO-DAY, on the eve of the big Meetings, more correctly called the Poona Races proper, a card of eight events was presented for solution, and in all bar one the public calculation went wrong and second favourites at remunerative odds carried the honours.

Both the enclosures were crowded and the ring had their hands full. Charlie Harding is back from Europe and his stentorian voice could be heard all over. The weather was clear and bright though angry clouds threatened towards the close, an ugly sign of a near downpour. The advance guard of the Calcutta brigade was in evidence in Mr. Bagram, representative of Mr. Galstaun, and Mr. Watson, trainer to Mr. A. A. Apear. Both these owners are expected in Poona on Friday next.

As said before it was a day of upsets, as a look of the details of the placing and the betting will show. In the first race, Zari at 6 to 4 against with money for Sabah at fours and Rose and Sir Jamal at fives, were beaten by Rajput on whom many in the know earned good dividends. Daroji on his past performance was a moral and consequently an odds on favourite and he won with hands down in the steeplechase, leading from start to finish.

The two divisions of the Season, Maiden Plate, 6 furlongs, were annexed by second favourites, Nagashi and Sunsun, on whom good prices could be always obtained.

In the short distance horse race Wise Bird at twos, Tangarva at threes, Crossbred at seven to two and Ebullition at fours were backed with mint of money. Tangarva as usual was first off the gate, but he, however, could not last, Crossbred capturing the race from Posco by a neck, the latter running a remarkably good race for seven furlongs.

The two divisions of the Arab Mile Race fell to Pinkie at sixes and Parliament also at the same odds. In the former Soheil and failing him Reefat was considered the certainty, but a select coterie of gentlemen in khaki had gone plump for Pinkie at fifteens and tens and their nominee ridden by the owner, an amateur in Major Tudor, beat Reefat in front of the stand, Soheil not even placing. The same was the result in the other division, Colaba, the favourite, only securing a fourth place, while the order of finish was Parliament, Babil and Lapwing, the latter two dead heating for the second place. Yet another upset was in store when Mr. Galstaun's Dirty Boy, an odds on favourite leading from the start to the grand stand, was as it were beaten on the post by the outsider Ashanti Gold in the mile and a half race, by just a head, the latter thereby showing that he is true to his Bombay form and is a quantity to be reckoned with.

The tote was well patronized to-day and paid a dividend which compares favourably with the average of the bookies.

Details :—

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Rajput 9st 11lb .....A Hoyt 1
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's Sir Jamal 8st 13lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr Adil's Zari 9st 10lbs..... .....J Hill 3
Mr A J De Souza's Sabah 9st 5lbs.....Southal 4

ALSO RAN :—Rose 9st 5lbs ; Prince Chestnut 9st 2lbs ; Happy Land 9st 1lb ; Merchant 8st 12lbs; Sinclair 8st 10lbs ; Hishan 8st 7lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Zari, 4 to 1 Sabah, 5 to 1 Rose and Sir Jamal, 6 to 1 Rajput and Hishan and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Happy Land led out followed by Zari, Sabah and Rajput, while Prince Chestnut was left. At the three furlongs Zari was level with the leader and the former took the command at the quarter mile. Happy Land gradually falling back, at the bend, Hishan and Rajput came through, but the former was soon out of the race and Rajput led for home and, staying out a challenge from Sir Jamal who came up late, won by 3-4 length. A head separated the placed horses. Close fourth.

Time—1min. 10 4-5secs.

Winner trained by owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 114 on the winner and Rs. 26—18—8, and 18—8 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE TRIAL CHASE.—Steeplechase course about 2 miles and one furlong.

Major G Moore's Daroji 10st 13lbs...Northmore 1
Mr T Knowles Jackson's Neil Gwynne 10st ..... L C Hoyt 2
Captain Raban's Chinese Labour 9st 8lbs ..... Churchward 3
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock 11st 6lbs ..... O Randall 4

BETTING :—5 to 4 on Daroji, 2 to 1 against Lamrock, 3 to 1 Neil Gwynne and 8 to 1 Chinese Labour.

THE RACE :—On being released, Daroji immediately went to the front, followed by Neil Gwynne, Chinese Labour and Lamrock. Entering the course Daroji was still in the lead with Chinese Labour and Neil Gwynne next and at the nine furlongs Lamrock took third place. In the open, Daroji held a six lengths lead from Chinese Labour, Neil Gwynne and Lamrock lying next and on the cross-road. Neil Gwynne was second. This order continued the same behind the trees and at the quarter mile Lamrock was third and Chinese Labour fourth. Daroji won easily by 10 lengths and the same distance separated the next two.

Time—4min. 22 2-5secs.

Winner trained by F. L. Potter.

Totalizator paid Rs. 21 on the winner and Rs. 13 8 and 14 for places.

THE SEASON MAIDEN PLATE.—(Divided).—6 furlongs.

Major Prideaux's Nagashi 7st. 8lbs., carried 7st. 10lbs.....Southal 1
Mr. R. S. Forage's Waterloo 6st. 9lbs., carried 7st.....R. Whalley 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Steel 8st. 2lbs.....A. Ferguson 3
Mr. A. M Ameer's Ebrahim Pasha 8st. 8lbs...Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Corrector 9st. ; Thuvil 8st. 5lbs. ; Ejnah 7st. 10lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Corrector, 5 to 2 Nagashi, 3 to 1 Ebrahim Pasha, 4 to 1 Steel, 7 to 1 Waterloo and 10 to 1 others.

THE RACE.—Corrector was the earliest out of the gate from a good start and led out followed Ejnah, Ebrahim Pasha, and Nagashi made the running to the three furlongs where Nagashi, Waterloo and Steel in a bunch were in front, Ebrahim Pasha next. Entering the straight Nagashi on rails held a slight lead from Waterloo in the middle and Steel on the outside and in front of the lawn, the first named drawing himself out, won easily by 1¼ lengths. ¾ length separated Steel from Waterloo. Ebrahim Pasha was close fourth.

Time—1min. 25 2/5secs.

Winner trained by Colonel J. Anderson.

Totalizator paid Rs. 42 on the winner and Rs. 20 and 56 for places.

THE SEASON MAIDEN PLATE.—(Divided)—6 furlongs.

Mr. G. K's Sunsun 9st. 11lb.....Evans 1
Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed's Sabuktakin 6st. 12lbs.....P. R. Brown 2
Mr. Abdulla Shamlan's Lahuk 7st. 4lbs. A. Ferguson 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Orby 7st. 4lbs.....A. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Golden Wren 9st. 4lbs. ; Prime Minister 8st ; Priceless 7st 13lbs ; Neb 7st 13lbs ; Defence 7st 10lbs ; Collector 7st. 3lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Orby, 5 to 2 Sunsun, 4 to 1 Prime Minister, 7 to 1 Lahuk and Sabuktakin, and 15 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Orby was the quickest out of the barrier with Defence while Priceless was left and at the half mile the order in front was Orby, Sunsun, Sabaktakin and Prime Minister. At the bend Lahuk was well up to the leaders and up the straight Sunsun drew out and won easily by 3 lengths. 3/4 length divided Sabuktakin and Lahuk while Orby was fourth a quarter length off.

Time—1min. 55secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

Totalizator paid Rs. 36-8 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, 25 and 20 for places.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Rada Mohan's Crossbred 7st. 4lbs. ...Whalley 1
Mr. R. R. S.' Posco 7st. 10lbs.....P. R. Brown 2
Mr. Kelso's Wise Bird 8st. 11b. .....Ames
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Tangaros 9st. 12lbs. Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Wandin 9st 6lbs ; Peru 9st 4lbs 4 Ebullition 8st 12lbs ; Pelargonium II 8st 10lbs ; Paddy's Darling 8st 7lbs ; Fizz 1st 4lbs ; Pictur; esque 7st 11lbs; Mallinyook 6st (car. 6st 13lbs).

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Wise Bird, 3 to 1 Tangaros, 7 to 2 Crossbred, 4 to 1 Ebullition, 7 to 1 Picturesque, and 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—As is usual with him, Tangaros had the best of the start and followed by Wandin and Crossbred raced to the five furlongs where Crossbred was second and Posco third. At the three furlongs was second and at the bend, he led from Tangaros, Ebullition, Crossbred and Wise Bird. Up the distance Crossbred challenged the leader and in a good race home, the former secured the honours by a neck. 3/4 length between Posco and Wise Bird, Tangaros was close up.

Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

Winner trained by J. Penton.

Totalizator paid Rs. 54 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, 26-8, and Rs. 14 for places.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—(Divided)—1 mile.

Major Tudor's Pinkie 9st. 2lbs. (car. 9st. 3lbs.) ..... Owner 1
Mr. G. K.'s Reefat 8st. 5lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Moshen Abdul Aziz's England 8st. 5lbs. ..... Forster 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's Rubio 8st. 2lbs.....A. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Surkhab 9st 8lbs; Urgent 9st; Soheil 8st 12lbs ; Hundred 8st 11lbs ; Arabistan 8st 8lbs ; Grey Rose 8st 7lbs ; Tunis 8st 11b ; Middleman 7st 13lbs ; Fahad 7st 7lbs ; and Waziristan 7st 3lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Soheil, 5 to 2 Reefat, 6 to 1 Grey Rose and Pinkie and any price the others.

THE RACE.—Grey Rose led out followed by Arabistan and at the seven furlongs, Waziristan took command with Reefat, Grey Rose and Arabistan lying next. At the half mile Rubio was third and a furlong later Reefat and Rubio were up to the leader and shortly after assumed command, the latter gradually falling back. At the bend Reefat on rails had a slight lead from Rubio on the outside and up the straight Soheil and Pinkie began to come up. Reefat looked all a winner in front of the stand when he was strongly challenged by Pinkie, the latter winning by half a length. England coming up with a late run took third place half a length off.

Time.—1 min. 55 4-5 secs.

Winner trained privately.

Totalizator paid Rs. 96-8 the winner, and Rs. 30-8, 16, 69, for places.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—(Divided) 1 mile.

Mr G K's Parliament 8st 7lbs .....Evans 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Babil 8st 5lbs } A Ferguson
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Lapwing 6st 6lbs car. 6st 9lbs...P R Brown } Dead heat
Mr Adil's Colaba 8st 8lbs.....J Hill 4

ALSO RAN :—Meerjan 9st 8lbs ; Swalior 8st 7lbs; Aden 8st 4lbs; Nulli Secundus 8st ; Namuk 7st 8lbs ; car 7st 9lbs ; Amir Alli 7st 8lbs ; car 7st 10lbs Brukat 6st 6lbs car 7st 11b.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Colaba, 4 to 1 Namuk, 5 to 1 Lapwing, 6 to 1 Parliament, 8 to 1 Swalior 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Namuk got off out of the gate first and led Brukat, Lapwing and Colaba to the half mile where Babil began to come up. At the bend the order was Namuk, Babil, Lapwing and Colaba while Parliament was seen coming with a fast stride. Up the straight Lapwing took command, Namuk falling back gradually and nearing the lawn Evans steered Parliament the outside to the front and won easily by 1 3 4 lengths. Babil and Lapwing deadheated for second place.

Time—1 min. 55 secs.

Winner trained by J C Smith.

Totalizator paid Rs. 66-8 on the winner and Rs. 24-8, 38, and 19-8 for places.

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold 8st 4lbs ..... J Hill 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Dirty Boy 8st 7lbs...Robinson 2
Mr Radha Mohan's Flaneur 8st 3lbs.....Southal 3
Mr G P Cosen's Umutbee 7st 5lbs.....A Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN :—Chassepot 8st 9lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Dirty Boy, 3 to 1 Flaneur and Ashanti Gold, 6 to 1 Umutbee and 10 to 1 Chassepot.

THE RACE.—Dirty Boy led out followed by Flaneur, Ashanti Gold, Umutbee with Chassepot last. At the five furlongs Dirty Boy had a couple of lengths led from Flaneur while Umutbee was up to Ashanti Gold. At the three furlongs only half a length separated the favourite from his follower. Up the straight Dirty Boy was still in lead but Hill was seen stirring up Ashanti Gold. In front of the stand in a splendid finish Ashanti Gold beat Dirty Boy by a head. 3-4 length off was Flaneur.

Time—2 mins. 44 secs.

Winner trained by F L Potter.

Totalizator paid Rs. 63 on the winner and Rs. 15-8 and 13-8 for places.

Next Saturday, 4th September, the Poona Races open with the first day of the first meeting.

BOXING AT WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
COONOOR, AUGUST 28.

Quite an enthusiastic crowd of spectators assembled at the Gymnasium School, Wellington, last night, to witness the finals of the boxing tournament, organized mainly by Captain Hancock and Colour Sergeant Tain, both of Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

Another night's excellent boxing was witnessed. Major Cumberland, Commandant of the Depot, congratulated the winners on the pluck exhibited and spoke in terms of high praise of the good behaviour of the military at the tournament.

LIGHT WEIGHT COMPETITION—SEMI-FINALS.

Pte. Sullivan, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad beat Pte. Thompson Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Burma. A good contest, Sullivan won on points.

Pte. Godfrey, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Oakley, of the same regiment. Godfrey led throughout and won on points.

FINAL.

Pte. Sullivan beat Pte. Godfrey. Sullivan who was the better boxer opened the attack. Knocked out Godfrey in the first round. He was presented a handsome purse and medal.

BOYS' HEAVY WEIGHT SEMI-FINAL.

Henson, Royal fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Wilkins, Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Burma. After an extra round Henson won on points.

Darby, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Neild, Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad. Darby won on points after an extra round.

FINAL.

Henson beat Darby who held up his hands in the first round.

FEATHER WEIGHT COMPETITION.

Pte Chamberlain Cheshire regiment, Secunderabad, beat Pte M'Carthy of the same regiment. Chamberlain won on points.

Pte Callaghan, Cheshire regiment, Secunderabad beat Pte Munro, Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Burma Callaghan floored Munro in the last round.

FINAL.

Pte Chamberlain, Secunderabad, beat Pte Callaghan. Chamberlain won on points.

TEN-STONE COMPETITION.

Pte. Adams, Border Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte Ellicock, Sherwood Foresters, Bangalore. Adams who has the better pugilist, opened the attack violently punishing Ellicock. He severely floored him in the second round.

FINAL.

Pte Adams beat Pte. Fleming and Adams, who fought well, won on points and carried off the handsome cup presented and a gold watch.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Hibberd, Gloucester Regiment. Burma, beat Pte. Hanwright, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad. Hanwright threw up the sponge in the first found.

Pte. Howlett, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte McGowran, Border Regiment, Wellington. McGowran was counted out.

Pte. Carter, Dorset Regiment, Madras, beat Pte. Fletcher Sherwood Foresters, Bangalore. Carter knocked out Fletcher in the first round.

BOYS' LIGHT WEIGHT—FINAL.

Tucker, Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad, beat Goddard Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad. Tucker led right throughout, and won on points.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is a list of the principal aggregate scores made at the first four meetings :—H. Richmond, 20 1/2 ; L. Greyburn, 11 ; A. S. A. Westropp, 10 1/2 ; H. G. W. Meikle, 8 1/2 ; A. K. Graham, 6 ; E. G. Pearson, 6 ; W. Montgomery, 6 ; W. Priestley, 6 ; W. L. Graham, 5 1/2 ; Major Everett, 4 1/2 ; and H. L Richardson, 4.

There will be no Mud Sports on Wednesday, 1st September, owing to there being a match that afternoon in the Gymkhana Football Tournament.

WELLINGTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
COONOOR, AUGUST 28.

The final of the Hockey Tournament for the Gymkhana Cup took place last evening at Wellington, when the Cheshires, Secunderabad, beat the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, Burma, by 3 goals to 2. Various military teams throughout India entered for the tournament.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rugby Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. LEICESTER REGT.

THE Bombay Rugby Tournament commenced at the Cooperage ground on Saturday afternoon when the Bombay Gymkhana met the Leicestershire Regiment. The local team were regarded as a strong combination and it was a source of surprise and disappointment to their supporters that they were beaten so easily in their first match. The Leicesters, however, had the Gymkhana well beaten forward, and thoroughly deserved their win by so wide a margin.

A long round by Ward took the attack to the soldiers' twenty-five when the game opened, but a nice run by Leddell very soon set the local backs on the defence, Leddell, in fact, was nearly over, but was well tackled by Ward close to the line. The Gymkhana backs were kept on the defensive practically all through this half and were handicapped by an accident to Haynes, who although he did not have to leave the field, limped badly. By keen tackling they managed to keep the Leicesters out for some time, but just before the whistle sounded Ashbury, from a penalty kick, put the ball over the bar.

Half-time :—

Leicesters 3
Bombay Gymkhana..... 0

The second half opened at the Leicester end Hougham stopping a forward rush. The Gymkhana three-quarters were playing a better game, but were not strong enough to get through the keen Leicester defence. Leddell was nearly through for the soldiers, and after a few minutes' anxious play in the Bombay twenty-five, Baker relieved by kicking into touch. Ward got nicely away, but Corbett failed to take his pass and a few minutes later when Ward was well tackled he managed to jump up with the ball and only just missed dropping a goal. The Leicesters presently got going again and Cooper went over the line with a try, which was unconverted. The Gymkhana still had some life left in them and attacked again. However they failed to score, and before time Brewin scored between the posts and Ashbury easily converted.

Result :—

	pts.
Leicesters (one converted goal, one penalty goal and one try)	11
Bombay Gymkhana	0

TEAMS :

Leicesters.—Back, Lce-Corporal Hougham ; three-quarters, Sgt. Cooper, Sgt. Dooley, Capt. Liddell and Pte. Howitt ; halves, Lce-Coprl. Gregory and Pte. Cooper ; forwards, Lieut. Weir, Pte. Hadley, Lce-Corpl. Norman, Lce-Corpl. Brewin, Pte. Ashbury, Pte. Martin, Pte. Webb and Lce-Corpl. Green.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Back, C. D. Baker ; three-quarters, G. R. Corbett, C. M. Ward, H. F. Hearson and A. S. Haynes; halves, H. Blair and H. Primrose Wells ; forwards, A. S. Tresilian, G. R. Rawson, R. G. Wordsworth, J. H. Hardie, A. Geaddis, F. S. Johnson, A. P. Cadell and B. S. Carter.

Referee.—Capt. A. H. Moberley R. G. A.

POONA vs. WEST RIDINGS.

This match was also on the fixture list, but the Poona team scratched.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The West Ridings will therefore play the Leicesters this evening at the Cooperage at 5-30.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 28.

On Tuesday morning the meet was on the old Satara Road, beyond the Slaughter House at Khondwa Khud. The meet was small, six men and two ladies. We moved off to the right of a road and soon found a jack which took us to the top of a steep side of a hill over the side and down a steep nullah, and along over some fields to Khondwa village. The hounds hunted the jack through the house into the cactus-filled nullah which runs through it, through the gardens with a long cheek and on over the road where we lost him ; we then returned down the road some way and soon found again and had a nice gallop over a hill and down the other side, over a stretch of bad going (cotton soil) and on again over plough when the jack slipt into a barjaree field. After a long cheek whilst the hounds worried about in the high grown grain, the Master called the hounds off and we went home.

On Thursday we met on the Nagar Road, at the sixth mile-stone. The field was about 50 strong. A jack was soon found at a stony knoll close to the meet. He made off for the Sister Hills. The hounds at first pressed him hard but a large jowari field afforded the much-needed cheek, which, however, did not last a long time as the hounds pushed him out again and we continued in the direction of the Sisters over an excellent line of country. As we neared the hills the pack gained on him and it looked as if we should catch him before he ascended the hill. But most of us were pleased to see this stout-hearted fellow get up the hill and go to ground in a cave. The run was very fast, the distance being about five miles.

The hounds were rested a short time in the shade of a tree, after which we moved off to the Temple Hill, and after proceeding a short distance a chinkara buck was seen. As the morning was still cool the Master decided to hunt him. We ran in a complete circle round the Sister Hill when the hounds were called off, as they were getting hot.

We then made our way very slowly back to the meet, and on arriving within 100 yards of our tiffin baskets, a fox who had evidently been down the nullah for a midday drink was seen slipping away. We ran him for about two miles in the direction of Temple but there was a check so the hounds were called off and taken home after a most enjoyable morning.

MADRAS REGATTA.

Poona again Win the Fours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, AUGUST 28.

In the Junior Sculls at the Regatta to-day, S. Holt beat A. O. Bentley.

Poona beat Madras in the fours, after an excellent race by one length.

Poona have now won eight times and Madras twice.

In the Open Sculls Y. W. Madely (Madras) beat J. S. Graham (Poona) after a very close race by half a length.

In the Pairs, H. W. Atlay and R. C. Wilson (Poona) beat E. S. Lloyd and F. H. Wilson (Madras).

In the Novices fours Paul's boat beat Lloyd's.

In the Junior Pairs, Davies' boat beat Lee's.

In the tub race Miss Karne steered her crew to victory.

The following are Madras and Poona crews regatta :—Madras.—A. A. Ball (bow) C. J. Barber, H. C. N. Prance and W. Simmons (stroke), A. O. Bentley (cox). Poona.—H. E. Hosking (bow), J. S. Graham, H. W. Atlay and B. C. Wilson (stroke), H. S. Pearson (cox).

Lieut Franshawe, the Poona Coach, arrived yesterday morning, having missed the train, which the crew travelled by. He went straight down to the river, where he had his men out. They are a very lively crew with an excellent recovery, and making their boat run nicely between their strokes. They were out again last night, doing light work.

Last night two preliminary heats were rowed off, one in the Open Sculls between Commander Sinclair and J. S. Graham of Poona in, in which the latter had an easy task. The other was in the Open Pair-oar, in which R. C. Wilson and H. W. Atlay respectively stroke and three in the Poona crew rowed F. H. Wilson and E. S. Lloyd (low.)

In the pair they had a splendid start, Poona getting away a fraction of a second the quicker. The boats were level after a few strokes. Then Madras got about a 1/4 length ahead and just past the mound were half a length to the good. At the Adyar Club landing-stage, the Poona men fouled all 5 buoys placed there to mark the shallows. They were but little upset, yielding only another 1/4 length. Directly they reached good water again, hey came up to about 50 yards from the Boat Club compound, where they led by 3/4 length, when Madras pulled into their stern and then stopped rowing. Poona however already had the race in hand.

They now therefore row Ball and Simmons, bow and stroke, in the Madras four. The race should be a good one.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana.

A DRAW.

The return match played on Saturday last, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana resulted in a draw. The Parsi Gymkhana winning the toss elected to bat and totalled 116, to which Warden contributed 50 in free style. The left-hander's contribution included six 4's. The other double-figure scorers on the Parsi side were D. Driver 16, Printer 12 and R. E. Mody 11, respectively. The innings did not open auspiciously for the visitors as with the total only at 11, they lost R. E. Mody, a veteran who has in the past played for his side against the Presidency. Then however on Driver joining Warden, a different complexion was put on the game, the partnership not being dissolved until the score had reached 57; this was followed by another pretty long stand by Warden and Printer, the batsmen carrying the total to 86 for the third wicket. Then however a rot set in, the next seven wickets realising only 30. The innings terminated at 116, which can hardly be called a fine total, considering the fact that the side was composed of players, who have either at one time or the other played against the Presidency, or are in the running for the big matches this year.

The home team responded with a total of 86 for seven wickets, when stumps were drawn. E. E. Christie, who carried his bat for 33, was again the top-scorer for his side. His batting presented both sound defence and dash and it may safely be asserted that he has now, beyond the shadow of a doubt, earned a place in the Presidency team this year. Judging from the consistent form he has shown this season, he is, if selected, likely to prove more useful than any other batsman from the mofussil who naturally suffers from the disadvantage of not having much experience of Bombay and Poona wickets, particularly of the former. The other contributors to the Gymkhana total were Powell 14, Phillips 11 and Coombs 10 not out respectively.

THE PARSIS.

Warden and Mody opened the Parsi innings, the attack being entrusted to Milne and Coombs. The score had reached only 11, when Milne scattered Mody's wickets (11—1—11) D. Driver, a Xavierite, joined Warden and they put up 57 for the second wicket when the former succumbed to a fine delivery off Sanderson (57—2—16), Printer another young Kavierite, was the next man in. The batsman added 29 for the third wicket and then the newcomer was caught by Powell off Sanderson (86—3—12). Pavri then partnered Warden, but was out to a catch by Reid off Christie (99—4—6). Davar followed but was sent back, Christie finding his stumps (99—5—0) Gadiali, the Karachi man, who is a probable for the Poona match, came in but had made only a couple of runs when he was caught by Sprott off Philips (102—6—2.) Chothia also returned before breaking his duck, being caught by Vines off Phillips (102—7—0). D. Kapadia made 6 and was then caught by Coombs off Phillips (112—8—6.) Antia made a quartette and was caught by Powell off Coombs (116—9—4) Watcha who was the last man, soon succumbed to a delivery off Coombs. The innings and terminated with the total at 116 (116—10—0).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Powell and Reid opened the innings, facing the attack of Davar and Printer. Warden's not leading the attack came somewhat as a surprise, but evidently he was kept back to give the "colts" to prove their fitness for the Poona match. The telegraph board showed only 12, when Reid was out to a catch by Warden off Printer, the young Xavierite (12—1—7). Sprott joined Powell but soon after was given l-b-w to Davar (17—2—5). Christie was the next man in. The total had been increased by 12 only, when Powell, who does not appear to have broken his ill-luck this season, was caught by Printer (29—3—14). Commander Vines, the Gymkhana skipper, then partnered Christie, but was sent back to the pavilion before he had broken his duck (29—4—0). This was not a cheery outlook for the Gymkhana, but the prospects were hardly improved when shortly after Milne was also out to a catch by Printer (39—5—6). Sanderson followed but was soon caught by Kapadia off Watcha (40—6—0). A stand was then made by Christie and Phillips who added 23 for the seventh wicket, when Warden who had been lately put on to bowl, found the latter's stumps (63—7—11). Coombs then joined Christie and the total was carried to 86 without any further loss when stumps were drawn.

For the Parsis, Printer carried off the bowling honours with an analysis of 4 wickets for 21 runs ; and Phillips for the home team who secured the fine analysis of 3 wickets for 9 runs. The scores :—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J S Warden, not out	50
R E Mody, b Milne	11
D Driver, b Sanderson	16
Printer, c Powell, b Sanderson ...	12
Pavri, c Reid, b Christie	6
Davar, b Christie	0
Gadiali, c Sprott, b Phillips ...	2
Chothia, c Vines, b Phillips ...	0
D Kapadia, c Coombs, b Phillips ...	6
Antia, c Powell, b Coombs	4
Watcha, b Coombs	0
Extras	9
Total	116

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

S N Powell, c and b Printer	14
E C Reid, c Warden, b Printer... ...	7
F L Sprott, l-b-w, b Davar	3
E E Christie, not out...	33
Comdr Vines (Capt), c Warden, b Printer.	0
S Milne, c and b Printer	6
P M Sanderson, c Kapadia, b Watcha ...	0
G C Phillips, b Warden	11
E E Coombs, not out...	10
C G Stileman ... ... } Did not bat	
H L Richmond ... ... }	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wickets)	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	12	24	6	1
Coombs	11	23	5	2
Stileman	7	18	2	0
Sanderson	5	18	0	2
Phillips	6	9	3	3
Christie	4	15	0	2
	O.	R.	M.	W.
Davar	6	21	0	1
Printer	10	21	2	4
Watcha	5	14	1	1
Gudiali	2	1	1	0
Pavri	2	10	0	0
Warden	5	17	1	1

PARSIS vs. PRESIDENCY.

The Parsi Team.

THE following gentlemen have been selected to play for the Parsees against the Presidency XI at Poona on the 6th, 7th and 8th September. The team will leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus on Sunday the 5th September 1909 by 3 p. m. (S. T.) train, and will put up at Anklesaria Brothers' Bungalow, Bund Gardens, Poona.

1. Mr. R. P. Maheromji (Capt.).
2. Mr. H. F. Mulla.
3. Mr. J. S. Warden.
4. Mr. K. B Mistri (Lahore).
5. Mr. K. P. Lala.
6. Mr. N. M. Dinshaw.
7. Mr. S. M. Chotia.
8. Mr. F. P. Masani.
9. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
10. Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
11. This place will be filled by a bowler on Thursday next.

Reserve :—Mr. D. D. Driver

Umpire :—Mr. R. D. Cooper ; Honorary Secretary and Scorer : Mr. J. M. Divecha.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

This two days' fixture concluded on Saturday when the Indian Civil Service were worsted by an innings and 45 runs. The Gymkhana held out magnificently for 333 and the Indian Civil Service who followed on the next day raised 178 in their first venture and 110 in their second. Campbell rendered yeoman service with the leather for the I. C. S. and Southey for the Gymkhana.

Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Col Barter c Cadell, b Campbell.....	1
Maj Arnold, b Elliot.....	59
Mr Sloggett, b Campbell.....	4
Capt Tillard, b Campbell	4
Major Southey, b Campbell.....	53
Capt Langhorne, c Crump, b Campbell	81
Mr Scaife, b Elliott.....	13
Mr Swirnburne, b Campbell.....	0
Major Wood, b Crump.....	57
Capt Spring, c Pope, b Elliott.....	22
Col Fowler, not out.....	5
Extras.....	34
Total.....333	

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr J S Collett, b Southey.....	12
Mr C S Campbell, b Southey.....	12
Mr S R Arthur, c Southey, b Wood.....	39
Mr R E A Elliott, b Tillard.....	41
Mr C A Kincaid, c Swinburne, b Tillard	9
Mr D G Mackenzie, c Langhorne, b Tillard	1
Mr J A Pope, c and b Southey.....	43
Mr R R Cadell, c Fowler, b Tillard.....	0
Mr H B Barlee, c Arnold, b Sloggett...	9
Mr L C Crump, b Wood.....	3
Mr J Nissim, not out.....	0
Extras.....	9
Total.....178	

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr J Nissim, b Southey.....	0
Mr Pope, run out	11
Mr Collett, b Wood	1
Mr S R Arthur, c Tillard, b Soothey ...	15
Mr Elliott, b Wood	0
Mr Mackenzie, c Tillard, b Southey ...	9
Mr Campbell, b Wood	11
Mr Kincaid, b Southey	26
Mr Cadell, b Southey	3
Mr Barlee, b Southey	9
Mr Crump, not out	8
Extras.....	17
Total.....110	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" vs. JOHN BRIGHT C.C.

The following match was played at Esplanade ground on Saturday, 28th instant :—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Bamboat, b Eberbardie	8
N Daruwala, c and b Eberbardie ...	17
Retenager, b Eberhardie	23
Kapadia, c Montgomery, b Syer ...	16
Choksey, c and b Syer	0
Card Master (Capt), c Red, b Eberbardie	5
D Daruwala, c and b Eberbardie. ...	16
Devecha, b Marsden...	17
Patel, not out	8
Lalkaka, not out	15
Javeri, did not bat	
Extras...	9
Total... ...	134

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B."

C W Beadell, b Bamboat	6
E G Montgomery, b Daruwala... ...	19
T Reed, b Bamboat...	1
R C Lowndes, b Bamboat	1
R C Eberhardie, b Bamboat... ...	0
R H Syer, b Bamboat	0
K F Franks, c and b Daruwala ...	3
F Ware, b Patel	5
H R T Lattey, not out	22
M N Hogg, not out...	9
C E Marsden, did not bat	
Extras...	2
Total... ...	68

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS vs. H. M. CUSTOMS.

The following match was played yesterday, and resulted in a win for Govt. Telegraphs by 2 wickets and 128 runs :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

H Netscher, b Gibbons	34
G Sorris, b Millard	18
G Edie, b Kanga	7
V D'Souza, c Dart, b Kanga	5
A Taylor, b Coulson	11
S D'Silva, c Kanga, b Gibbons... ...	21
A D'Silva, not out	17
N U K Leslie, (Captain), b Millard ...	3
D Rodrigues, not out...	23
J Francis ... ... } Did not bat	
R Greene ... ... }	
Extras	8
Total ...	147

H M CUSTOMS.

Coulson, c Greene, b Taylor	7
Williams, c Edie, b Taylor	0
Kanga S N, b Sorris	5
Millard, c D'Silva, b Sorris	1
Gibbons, b Sorris	0
Vardon, b Sorris	0
Calvert, c Netscher, b Taylor	4
Kamat, b Taylor	0
Dart, not out	0
Extras	2
Total ...	19

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

The following match was played on Saturday at the Esplanade and resulted in a draw :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D C Daruwala, c S M Dalvi, b W B Kirtikar	24
H N Saher,

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Professor Otto Lehmann, the discoverer of the paradoxical "liquid crystal," has written an interesting resume of the present state of our knowledge of this curious state of matter. According to the everyday conception of a crystal, founded on the cube of rock salt or the hexagonal prism and pyramid of quartz, a liquid crystal is a contradiction in terms. And if we take the scientific definition of a crystal as "a solid homogeneous anisotropic body bounded by a plane faces" a liquid crystal is equally an impossibility. Perhaps it would conduce to clearness of thought, and make the matter less paradoxical if we expressed it by saying that certain liquids without the outward form of crystal may yet possess the same optical properties.

WHAT IS A CRYSTAL?

Crystals affect the light passing through them in certain ways according to its direction. An it has been found that drops of liquid may affect the light in the same way. This is what is meant by calling them liquid crystals. But the way they act on light is what we find omitted in the ordinary text-book definition of crystals. Either a new definition of a crystal is required, or another name for liquid crystal. The extension of the term crystal so as finally to include liquid drops seems to have been a gradual one. Professor Lehmann proved that ice crystals might have curved surfaces, and that crystals need not be homogeneous.

INTERMEDIATE FORMS.

It was finally shown that perfectly spherical, freely suspended drops possessed the optical properties of crystals, and could be shown to belong to recognised crystalline systems. Dr. Lehmann also shows that there are an indefinite number of intermediate forms between the familiar solid crystal and others as liquid as water. An interesting property of liquid crystals is that they can diffuse into each other and form mixed crystals.

CRYSTALS WHICH APPEAR ALIVE.

Perhaps the most wonderful liquid crystals described by Dr. Lehmann are those of the ethyl ester of parazoxy-cinnamic acid. As this interesting substance has no common name to be known by we are compelled to use this somewhat formidable chemical one. It is related to, and derived from, the familiar cinnamon. The crystals appear as if alive, moving and sub-dividing like bacteria. These movements are due to the forces of crystallisation. If it be farther asked, what is the nature of these forces? it is suggested that they are probably due to revolving electrons.

THE SPIRIT OF MATTER.

The investigation of liquid crystals leads Dr. Lehmann to some interesting speculations on the nature of matter. How, he asks, can the vital spirit of an organism direct its forces to the accomplishment of specific objects? His answer is that spirit must be divisible as well as matter. Atoms and bioplasts are animated by simple spirits, and by their combination more complex spirits are formed. A mass of atoms whose spirits are thus united no longer obeys the laws of ordinary matter. Thus, Dr. Lehmann thinks, it is possible to understand the directive influence exerted by the vital spirit of an organism according to its complexity. Such a conception, he further contends, renders spontaneous generation impossible.

JAPANESE MUSHROOM GROWING.

The Japanese have an interesting method of growing a kind of mushroom known as the wood mushroom, (agaricus shitake). This species, which is much prized as a food in Japan, is related to the so-called honey fungus, a species very destructive to the roots of trees and woody plants. This latter species, it may be noted, is one of the causes of phosphorescence in decaying wood. The Japanese method of growing their mushroom seems to consist entirely in preparing the ground for it. A coppice of red oak, beech, or chestnut, of some 20 years' growth, is cut down just after the fall of the leaf. The wood is then lying for 100 days. It is then cut into lengths of three or four feet, and the logs are lacerated with large pruning knives. Spores settle on the wounded parts, and the mycelium of the fungus spreads through the tissues of the wood. Next year a crop of mushrooms springs up. The production of mushrooms may go on for six years, but the main crop is gathered the second year. The attempt is now being made to cultivate the wood mushroom in Germany in the Japanese manner.

EDMUND HALLEY, ASTRONOMER.

Halley's comet, now daily expected to register its presence in the heavens on the photographic plate of the astronomer, recalls the name of a famous Englishman. Edmund Halley was born at Haggerston, London, on October 29, 1656, and occupies a high position in the roll of famous Englishman. To him belongs the honour of being the first to calculate the orbit of a comet and to predict its return.

HOW HE EARNED HIS DEGREE.

Halley undertook the Herculean task of making a catalogue of the stars of the Southern hemisphere, for which purpose he sailed to St. Helena. He registered 360 stars, and added eight new constellations to the southern sky. In a curious way one of these gained him his degree of Master of Arts at Oxford. One of the new constellations was named by him "Robur Carolinum," or the Royal Oak. In return Charles II. ordered the University of Oxford to confer on Edmund Halley the degree of Master of Arts.

THE ART OF HEALING IN OLD TIBET.

The ancients, priests, and savants of Tibet were skilful physicians when almost the whole of Europe was overrun by ignorant savages or semicivilised barbarians. The Russian Government recently received a petition from the Siberian Buddhists, requesting that medical schools should be established among them, in which the ancient Tibetan art of healing should be taught. In consequence of this strange petition, the Medical Academy of St. Petersburg has been making investigations concerning the claims of the ancient Tibetan art of healing. A Tibetan handbook of medicine which was known and used about 1,200 years ago and even then was regarded as an "ancient" and venerated source of knowledge was used as material for the investigation. The Russian Academicians have thus made the astonishing discovery that this book described drugs and cures which European physicians "discovered" many hundred years afterwards.

"MODERN" METHODS 1,500 YEARS AGO.

Thus the doctors of Tibet, so many centuries ago, were not only acquainted with the secrets of the entire human anatomy—how many bones there are in the human body, etc., the principal nerves, namely 99—but knew that the skin contained eleven million pores. According to this venerable book, "the heart is King of all the organs and the support of life." "Sicknesses in general originate owing to the evil and ignorance of human being, especially owing to their inability to overcome their passions, which disturb the healthy nourishing of the human organs. All evil thoughts also have a harmful influence on the heart and liver." The physicians of Tibet 1,500 years ago employed the same means of diagnosing the condition of a sick person as the physicians of the present day—they felt the patient's pulse and looked at his tongue, etc. Among the "remedies" which they recommended, were not only vegetarian diet, baths, compresses, but also massage and cupping. What is more remarkable is that physicians who did not keep their instruments quite clean were severely punished. The ancient Tibetans were in this respect extremely modern. The old Tibetan medicine-book prescribes that healthy persons should "lead an orderly, sensible manner of life, avoid all excesses and irregularities, also conscientiously cherish and keep clean both soul and body."

In spite of official prohibition, a large number of showmen have once more asserted their claim to hold a fair on Mitcham Green near London. It had been anticipated that the struggle between the authorities and the show people would take place at noon, but during the night the owner of one of the larger caravans made a dash for the green. The example was quickly followed, and within a few minutes the green was the scene of great activity, traction engines and heavy caravans lumbering forward amidst the cheers of the showmen. Police on duty protested, but the uplifted hand of even a London policeman were powerless before the cumbrous traction engines.

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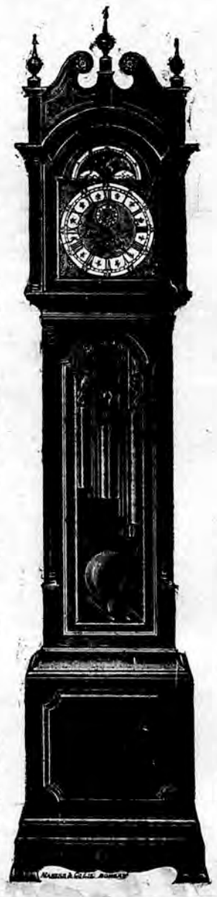

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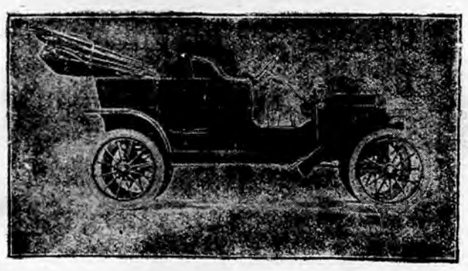

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Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.